

AMPLE GOODS
BUT FEW BUYERS,
EUROPE FINDSBreaking of Tariff Barriers
Only Key to Prosperity,
Say EconomistsINTERDEPENDENCE
OF NATIONS STRESSED

Farmers of World Hit by Abnormal Increase in Manufactures, League Experts Show

By HUGH F. SPENDER

GENEVA—The economic interdependence of world industry and commerce is a fact which few people now dispute. For the war finally disposed of the theory that the prosperity of one nation could be obtained at the expense of another; that trade was a kind of warfare in which victory was to be won by ousting a rival from the markets of the world.

The downfall of Germany and the central powers, instead of increasing the prosperity of Great Britain, for instance, contributed to unemployment in that country. The destruction of wealth, the dislocation of trade and the diminution in the consuming power of all the nations of Europe reacted on victorious and defeated countries alike. All were seen to be dependent on the maintenance of a general standard of prosperity.

This was the doctrine which the economists preached at the International Economic Conference in 1927, when they warned nations against the pursuit of a strictly nationalist policy in trade as harmful not only to others, but also to the nations who practiced it. Post-war methods of import and export prohibitions and the raising of tariffs were denounced as calculated to defeat their end. States were told that if they wished to be prosperous, they must abandon the illusion that they could become self-sufficient units in the economic sense. The conference, however, failed to enforce their arguments by pointing to the failure of the policy of economic isolation as pursued for nine years after the war. It was time, they said, that the world began to understand that prosperity is not something which can be enjoyed in small compartments.

Distribution at Fault

It was not production but distribution which, according to the Economic Conference, was at fault, for in 1925 the output of foodstuffs and raw material was 16 to 18 per cent above the normal.

(Continued on Page 1, Column 1)

Project Outlined
to Turn Soviet Into
Industrial State

Comprehensive Plan Put Before All-Russian Communist Conference in the Kremlin

MOSCOW (AP)—A vast project, entailing a huge five years' industrialization program, was announced in detail before the All-Russian Communist Conference, sitting in the Kremlin on April 22 by Mr. Krijanovsky, president of the Soviet Union Planning Commission.

The announcement of the program which seeks to remake agrarian Russia into an industrial super-state, attested for the moment the opposition which had developed in the conference between the dominant Stalin group and the leaders of the so-called Right Wing.

Mr. Krijanovsky voiced Soviet Russia's readiness to fulfill the dream of Lenin of a Russia turned into an industrial giant. "We must build the Ural-Siberian super-road, linking Kuznetsky coal with Ural metallurgy, and be able to throw Siberian grain into the central regions," he said. "We shall dig the Volga-Don Channel and link Donetz coal to the central industries. The cheap water route will stimulate the speed of industrialization of the central areas."

"The great Balachinsky power plant will get into full swing supplying cheap electricity. The Don Basin production must be doubled, meaning that we must do in five years what has been done in the 40 preceding years."

"In central Russia we will build a gigantic automobile plant. We shall invest 1,000,000,000 rubles in Lenin-grad industries. Our five-year plan provides for stimulating the industries of the eastern and frontier regions, as well as the allied national republics."

FLYING UNIVERSITY
BASE TO BE OPENED

CHICAGO—An operating base for a flying university and all branches of commercial aviation, costing \$1,000,000, is to be opened near here in June by the Curtiss Flying Service, it is announced by Maj. R. W. Schroeder, vice-president and general manager. The site, 430 acres, in the suburbs northwest of Chicago, has been used for some time by another flying school.

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Slated for Next President
of British Teachers' Union

MRS. LEAH MANNING

Teachers Vote
British Woman
Leader for 1930Cambridge Headmistress
Wins Automatic Right
to Union Presidency

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON—Mrs. Leah Manning, who has been elected vice-president of the National Union of Teachers, with automatic succession to the presidency next year, is not unknown in America, for in 1926 she was awarded by the English-Speaking Union, the scholarship given by the Women's Clubs of America to a British woman teacher. She proved a popular speaker in the United States. Despite the fact that two-thirds of the members of the 150,000 members of the union are women, this is only the fourth occasion in its history of 59 years that the union has elected a woman to its chief office.

Mrs. Manning is headmistress of an open-air school in Cambridge. She has done much public work and is a justice of the peace. Much of her work has been on behalf of various women's causes, but her chief activities have been devoted to the cause of education.

In her own union she has acted as chairman of the law committee, and has made a very special study of the teachers' claims to safeguards under schemes of reorganization. She has been continuously a member of the Burnham committee since her election to the executive of the union. She is well known at the Board of Education, having been a member of many important deputations, and having given evidence on several occasions before the Consultative Committee.

"Libraries" of Toys
Now Being PlannedCards for Dolls and Hoops
and Tops May Soon Be the
Thing in Philadelphia

By a Staff Correspondent
PHILADELPHIA—The Playground Association here is working out a plan for a circulating "library" of toys for the recreation centers, by which little boys and girls may borrow playthings, use them to their hearts' content, return them and get something else.

Members of the Junior League have been asked to obtain toys from the homes of their friends as well as from their own homes, where children have an abundance which they are glad to share with their less fortunate fellows. There has been one drawback to the scheme, however, which threatens to make it more favorable to boys than to girls.

While there are plenty of jim-cracks and mechanical toys which boys delight in, there has been found a scarcity of dolls. No little girl, no matter how rich and well supplied she may be with the world's goods, is willing to part with her "children." When it comes to giving them up, even for the worthy cause espoused by the Playground Association, there is a big lump that's hard to swallow and a decision that's hard to make. Therefore, the association hopes to be able to supply dolls by furnishing new ones.

What Does the Child Need:

A Summer Camp
or
A Vacation
with the Family?The parent will find much
valuable information in
answer to this question in
the first of a series of four
articles entitled, "The Vacation
Camp for Your Boy and
Girl," beginning

Tomorrow
on the Educational Page

RUMOR IN PARIS
OF REICH TRICK
HELD BASELESSIntentional Weakening of
Reserves of Reichsbank
Denied by Experts

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Criticism declared by competent observers to be without foundation have been leveled at the Germans to the effect that Dr. Hjalmar Schacht as president of the Reichsbank has deliberately weakened the gold reserve of this institution so that transfer of payments would be imperiled and the transfer of protection clause of the Dawes plan would come into play. In this way, it is suggested, Germany would manifest its inability to meet the standard annuity obligations and illustrate its claim to be only able to pay far lower sums.

So heavy was the onslaught against Germany that it looked for a moment as if another rupture was almost unavoidable. Owen D. Young, chairman of the reparations committee, and Dr. Schacht have been in conference over the question and it is expected that the evident misunderstanding can be cleared up. It is held against Dr. Schacht also that he has refused to raise the discount rate of the bank and thus obtain the normal protection necessary at a time when foreign holdings were being withdrawn.

Transfer Committee Confers

The transfer committee met April 24 and discussed the Reichsbank situation at a regular meeting and confirmed the advisability recognized a week ago by the Reichsbank to raise its discount rate which, in fact, has been announced in Berlin.

In circles close to the committee the monitor correspondent was unable to find any anxiety regarding the position of the Reichsbank and the possibility of the transfer protection clause having to be invoked shortly was denied. Neither was it felt that Dr. Schacht had in any way planned a weakening of the bank's reserves.

The Germans, on being questioned, drew attention to the fact that the reserve was at present 58 per cent and not hovering about a minimum of 40 as stated here, and strongly repudiated the intimation that Dr. Schacht had planned deliberately to wreck the Dawes plan.

Considerable Money Withdrawn
The French and others, it is known, have recently been taking their money out of Germany in considerable quantities. This has undoubtedly reduced the bank's reserves but not to the point hinted at in the French press. The cause of this was apprehension that the conference of experts would have to identify failure and no one knew how deplorable the results might be on Germany. It is possible also that withdrawal of money was one form of pressure brought on the Germans to reconsider their attitude.

The experts committee is known to regret the criticism of Dr. Schacht which, it feels, hinders rather than helps the discussions, and in this matter would like to see him cleared of present imputations. At the same time it is recognized that the German memorandum in the form published has made his position more difficult.

Reichsbank Discount Rate
Raised to 7.5 Per Cent

BERLIN (AP)—Raising of its discount rate from 6.5 to 7.5 per cent by the Reichsbank was the most-talked-of topic in Berlin April 25, momentarily eclipsing even discussions on the situation of the reparations conference at Paris.

The Berlin afternoon papers made a feature of the announcement on the first page with heads several columns wide and copious editorial comment. German official circles deny that the transfer committee meeting was in any way connected with the action of the Reichsbank, which had been planned some time ago. Dr. Schacht, it is stated, considered that the increase should be postponed until before the reparations negotiations had passed the crucial stage.

Gilbert Denies Report

PARIS (AP)—S. Parker Gilbert, Agent-General for Reparations, in a statement denied that either he or the Dawes Plan transfer committee, with whom he met on April 24, had expressed any opinion to Dr. Hjalmar Schacht with reference to a rise in the Reichsbank discount rate.

MASON AND DIXON
STONE RECOVEREDLost Marker Restored to Line
—Others Sought

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WILMINGTON, Del.—One of the missing stones, marking the boundary between Delaware and Maryland and set up by Mason and Dixon on the lines established by them more than two centuries ago, has just been recovered from beneath the muck and vegetation of many years. Attention to the disappearance of seven of those historic monoliths was drawn to them by a story in The Christian Science Monitor a few weeks ago. Immediately after the publication of this article the Maryland Historical Society inaugurated a search for the stones, with the result that one of them was found.

It is reported that one of the monoliths is now doing duty as a door step a short distance from its original setting, and that another may be found embedded in the foundation of a Maryland farm house not far from the line. If it is located, it will be restored to its original place as one of the markers, defining the lower boundary of Delaware.

Britain Eager to Push Accord
With America on Arms ReductionWould Effect Basis for Naval Agreement Now, Leaving
Details Till Later—Political Pact Giving Play
to Hoover Plan Held First Need

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

GENEVA—The reaction to the American naval formula for agreement on methods of reduction according to categories of ships, as now known here, has made a most favorable impression. It is regarded as generous and statesmanlike, especially in regard to the provision for the comparative statement of naval needs in building programs. Nothing assessable seems to be left out for reaching calculations as to relative values, the inclusion of the age of ships being a factor that greatly pleases British experts. But it would seem that the British at the same time do not consider it practicable to include speed of ships and range of guns in comparative tables. What pleases all parties is the elasticity of the plan.

But while the feeling is optimistic here, it must again be emphasized that nothing more than an advance to ultimate agreement must be expected at present. The American formula will necessarily take some time to work out, and in the final adjustment this cannot be reached before the Preparatory Commission adjourns.

New Orientation Necessary

Although British naval experts have been favorably impressed by the American plan, this must not be taken to mean that in final adjustments concessions will not be necessary by the British Admiralty. A new orientation on their part, based on the elimination of all possibility of war between Britain and

the United States, is no less necessary for agreement than the new advance which President Hoover has made, based on friendship and not on rivalry. What makes the situation hopeful is that the British experts, like the American, appear to have caught the new atmosphere. Now, if ever, is the time for statesmen on both sides to take the helm and insist on a political agreement which shall give full play to President Hoover's ideas.

A question of immediate importance is whether an agreement on fundamentals between the United States and Britain can be reached before the Preparatory Commission adjourns. The British Government, it would seem, is anxious that a definite step shall be taken here and now, which shall include the three great naval powers, if possible, for Japan seems willing to accept whatever the United States and Britain agree to, provided it means real reductions.

Agreement on Methods in Sight
Whatever happens, agreement on methods would appear to be in sight. Figures concerning tonnage of ships must be left for a final conference. Speculations on this point can only have a mischievous effect at this stage. No doubt full allowance will be made for the American preference for more powerful cruisers in any agreement, British interest being safeguarded according to proposals for the transference of tonnage and the estimating of equivalent values.

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

'Come to England'
Movement Halted
by Visa QuestionTrade Groups Regret Failure
to Reach an Agreement
With United States

By Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Regrets are expressed in many quarters over the failure of the effort on the part of a group of British business leaders to induce the Foreign Secretary to agree to the abolition of the visa charge now in effect between Britain and the United States before the nationals of either country can visit the other.

In a letter sent to Sir Austen Chamberlain it was pointed out that Germany, Switzerland, Belgium, Sweden, Denmark, Finland, Estonia, Ireland, Japan, Persia, Siam, Borneo, Panama, and Costa Rica have abolished this charge against American tourists, and by its retention Britain tends to encourage Americans to leave their ships at Cherbourg and remain on the continent, eliminating Britain from their itineraries with obvious loss to British railways, hotels and shops and in various other ways.

The reply of the Foreign Office said in part: "The reason for the differentiation exercised by United States tourists against this country must be sought in other considerations, and I am, therefore, to express Sir Austen Chamberlain's regret that in the absence of exact reciprocity it has not been found desirable to incur the financial sacrifice which the abolition of visas or reduction in fees inevitably would entail."

The "exact reciprocity" mentioned in the reply has already had an airing in the House of Commons, and the explanation put forward by the Foreign Secretary was greeted with marked astonishment. The United States, it developed, has long been willing to abolish the visa charge on tourists from Britain, just as it has abolished such charges in the group of countries named above, but refuses to abolish the charge so far as immigrants are concerned. The position now is that Britain refuses to meet the Washington State Department in getting rid of this travel vexation unless immigrants from Britain as well as tourists are included.

"Small Packets"
New Mail RatingTwo Ounces for Three Cents
Is Levy Proposed to Aid
Manufacturers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A new classification of postal matter to be known as "small packets," and largely for use of manufacturers in mailing samples of their products to foreign countries, is to be recommended for adoption at the convention of the International Postal Union, which meets in London May 10, Eugene R. White, director of the International Postal Service, announced here. Mr. White said April 24 on the George Washington from New York to attend the congress.

Attention to the disappearance of seven of those historic monoliths was drawn to them by a story in The Christian Science Monitor a few weeks ago. Immediately after the publication of this article the Maryland Historical Society inaugurated a search for the stones, with the result that one of them was found. It is reported that one of the monoliths is now doing duty as a door step a short distance from its original setting, and that another may be found embedded in the foundation of a Maryland farm house not far from the line. If it is located, it will be restored to its original place as one of the markers, defining the lower boundary of Delaware.

HOOVER PUSHES
PARTY CLEAN-UP
MOVE IN SOUTHMakes It Clear Only High-
est Type Republicans Can
Advise on Patronage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—President Hoover's insistence that advisory committees must be set up in southern states for the handling of patronage and other matters has been extended to include a close scrutiny of the personnel of these groups.

Through three of his closest political advisers, Walter Brown, Postmaster-General; Walter Newton, administrative secretary to the President; and James Francis Burke, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the President has notified southern Republican leaders that only the highest type of party representation is desired on these advisory committees.

Furthermore it is authoritatively reported that information was communicated to Southern Republican leaders that unless the advisory committees are made up of the type of men and women desired by the President they will be given no more consideration from the Administration. This is particularly so with reference to the old type of party leader that has been repudiated—which is none at all.

Patronage Committee

Mr. Burke, Mr. Newton and Mr. Brown, it is understood, have been designated by the President to take charge of patronage matters and problems. They have been instructed, it is reported, with the difficult and delicate task of working out the reforms that the President is determined upon, both in the method and personnel of the patronage system. This is particularly so with reference to the southern states, where

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POLISH COMMUNE
PROHIBITS DRINKPosters Used Effectively in
Women's Campaign

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

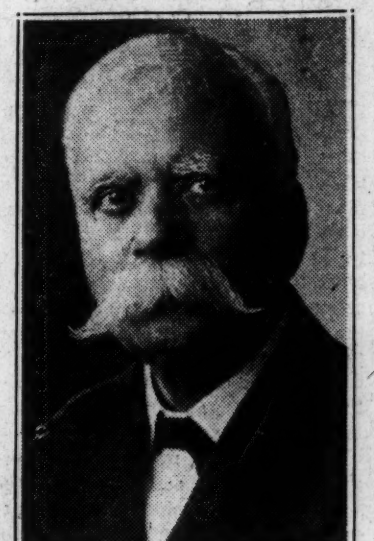
WARSAW—The anti-drink campaign is making headway in Poland. The commune of Szczeczyn Lidski, by 993 votes against 769, has declared for prohibition. This commune was divided up into election districts, but there was not a majority of prohibitionists in every division. The women alone everywhere came forward as decided opponents of alcohol.

Posters showing the disastrous results of drink were a great help to the prohibitionists. In those places where they were exhibited the majority of peasants voted for prohibition. Similar voting will in the future be held in the neighboring communes, whose local boards have declared for prohibition.

ELECTION OUSTS
DANISH CABINET

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP)—The Danish Premier, Madsen Mygdal, has tendered the resignation of his Cabinet to King Christian as a result of the election of April 24, which failed to give his party, the Liberals, a majority in Parliament.

He was asked to continue in office until a new cabinet could be formed. The King will consult the leaders of the four principal parties in the Riksdag on April 27 with reference to the future of the Government.

Proposed for President
of New Senate in Greece

ALEXANDER ZAIMIS

New Elements
for Cabinet in
Greece LikelyVenizelos May Call Kafan-
daris—Zaimis Expected
to Head Senate

By Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—The Senate will soon be convoked to elect its senior member as provisional president and then, to complete its legal number, it will, with the Chamber, elect 10 meritorious senators, after which it will sit as a full body to choose the permanent president, who, it is understood, will be Alexander Zaimis. Later both chambers may sit together to elect the President of the Republic, who by proposal of the Government and consent of the parties is to be Admiral Condouriotis, who enjoys the popular confidence.

Then, in accordance with parliamentary usage, the Government is expected to resign, which will afford Mr. Venizelos the opportunity of reconstituting his Cabinet with more efficient elements. The Premier is expected to take George Kafandaris as Minister of Finance and a few others from the Senate.

Royalist papers ascribe their reverses to want of qualification in the Opposition leaders and to utter lack of popular confidence in them. One paper confesses that Mr. Venizelos triumphed because for the past nine months, contrary to their expectations, he governed the country with justice and liberalism.

Mr. Lloyd George, calling Mr. Venizelos, says: "Felicitations for your grand victory. All Liberals and friends of Greece in England rejoice over your triumph."

The Government has decided upon the application of the Kafandaris-Mollif accord, meantime maintaining its reservations.

Closer Association
Seen in PalestineLouis Lipsky, Visiting Palesti-
ne, Speaks of Additional
American Contributions

By Wireless from The Christian Science Monitor

JERUSALEM—The improved economic conditions in Palestine warrant the Zionist executive in approaching the Government to grant the greatest labor quota in several years, said Louis Lipsky, president of the Zionist organization of America, who has arrived in Jerusalem "to see Palestine in its spring clothes."

Dwelling on the importance of Felix Warburg's present visit to the Holy Land, Mr. Lipsky told The Christian Science Monitor representative that contact with the Zionist executive and the machinery in Palestine was bound to bring a closer understanding on the part of the prospective members of the enlarged Jewish Agency, not only in regard to Zionist problems but their forms and methods.

Mr. Lipsky is convinced that American Jewry now numbering about 180,000 contributors, and subscribing more than \$3,000,000 yearly to the Zionist funds, will greatly increase its contribution after the Agency is established. He expects no revolutionary changes in the homeland building-up program, because "the Jews are great resistors of revolution."

Mr. Lipsky assisted at several celebrations such as the laying of the corner stone of the Jewish National Fund headquarters, and the opening of the great university library building on Mount Scopus.

MEXICAN GOVERNORS
SUPPORT PRESIDENT
IN "WAR ON ALCOHOL"

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Governors of 20 Mexican states have notified President Portes Gil of their full cooperation in his fight against alcohol, reporting that they already have begun a campaign to teach people in their territories to be temperate.

WORLD COURT PLAN
PROTECTS AMERICAN
RIGHTS, SAYS HUGHESDeclares Adherence Under Root Formula
Will Strengthen Nation's Position
in Promoting PeaceSHOWS TRIBUNAL IS NECESSARY
IN DEVELOPING LAW FOR WORLDHolds Nations Must Show Sincerity in Kellogg Pact
by Setting Up Judicial Processes for Settling Disputes—Points to Advance Toward Peace

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON—American adherence to the World Court would involve no break with national tradition, but would put the United States in a more powerful position to uphold international justice and world peace, Charles E. Hughes, president of the American Society of International Law, declared in the opening address of its annual convention. Reviewing the current efforts throughout the world toward establishment of peace through international law, Mr. Hughes argued that they all inevitably pointed to some form of tribunal; that such a tribunal in fact was established and that this tribunal has functioned successfully for some years.

SOVIETS PUSH
CITY EDUCATION,
COUNTRY LAGSFewer Adult Illiterates, but
Large Percentage of Chil-
dren, Records Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIGA, Latvia—Sixty-six per cent of the male and 88 per cent of the female population of the Russian Empire were illiterate, according to the last pre-war census, taken in 1897. The corresponding figures of the Soviet census of 1920 showed 55 per cent of illiteracy among males and 74 per cent among females; and in 1926 the percentages had fallen further to 41 and 65, respectively.

Such were the figures laid before the Second All-Russian Congress of the League for Combating Illiteracy which met in Moscow. But the modest encouragement derived from them was tempered by other statistics; it appeared from the 1926 figures that while illiteracy among adults between the ages of 16 and 34 reached only 15 per cent for men and 44 per cent for women, the percentages for boys and girls between 11 and 16 reached 25 per cent and 47 per cent, respectively.

These figures imply that the widespread enthusiasm for universal education had perceptibly cooled off by 1926; and that the attention given to adult education has not been balanced by corresponding progress in juvenile education.

The League for Combating Illiteracy, which concerns itself mainly with adult illiterates, is performing a labor of Sisyphus if the ranks of adult illiterates are swelled by more and more recruits from the rising generation.

Soviets' Five-Year Plan

Education, like everything else in the Soviet Union, is the subject of a "five-year plan," which represents the ideal of the optimist rather than the program which sane people expect to see realized. The present plan, in the so-called national republics of the Caucasus and Central Asia, next to nothing has been done and in some districts 90 per cent of the population is illiterate; and things are not much better in Siberia. In the country generally, the proportion of illiterates is four or five times as high as in the towns. But

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Way Pointed Out
to Help DebtorsCredit Association Head Sees
Hope in Co-operative Effort
to Bar Bankruptcies

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK—Prevention of bankruptcy through co-operation between creditors and debtors offers a field for constructive work which is still in its infancy, according to David E. Golieb, president of the New York Credit Men's Association, speaking at the organization's thirty-fourth annual spring meeting just held here.

Mr. Golieb lauded the work which is being done to bring "order and competency" into the Administration in bankruptcy proceedings in New York, but emphasized the point that further progress was needed in the avoidance of bankruptcy.

"Just as we believe in arbitration of business differences, we advocate friendly adjustment between the financially involved and their creditors without court proceedings wherever possible," he declared.

"Debtors in distress should come to those who trusted them. Those who come with clean hands will receive a square deal and considerate treatment."

50 States Support Court

It is idle to suppose that any other permanent court could be established, he said, inasmuch as this is already supported by about 50 states. The League of Nations "does not control the court or the judges," Mr. Hughes said.

Paying tribute to the service of Elihu Root in clarifying issues leading the way to American entry into the Court, Mr. Hughes placed the Root plan in his list of outstanding events of the year on the pathway of international peace.

Mr. Hughes said, in part: "The building of the institutions of peace is the most distinctive enterprise of our time. We are still in the preliminary stages, engaged in the study of architectural drawings and blueprints, with much disagreement. We are striving to live in a partial and frail structure with incomplete and inadequate facilities while we seek to perfect our plans."

The difficulty is to make the task any less the supreme task of modern civilization, for unless we measurably succeed in it, that civilization will destroy itself as it brings the discoveries of science and the improvements of invention to the operations of war in both weapons and methods.

We shall have to build and rebuild, and then mayhap build again, but the constructive processes must go on.

Progress Promising
In seeking to appraise, in accordance with the tradition of our annual reunions, the progress of the preceding year, we are still in the preliminary stages, engaged in the study of architectural drawings and blueprints, with much disagreement. We are striving to live in a partial and frail structure with incomplete and inadequate facilities while we seek to perfect our plans."

On the recommendation of a commission of experts constituted under the auspices of the League of Nations, three subjects have been selected for study in the future: territorial waters, nationality, and the responsibility of states for injuries to the property or persons of aliens in their domains.

Nations that proclaim their desire for peace must of necessity prove their sincerity by providing judicial institutions for the disposition of controversies.

In truth, the law in legislative form can never completely meet the needs of any community. The machinery for the application of principles through judicial action in the determination of controversies is the indispensable requisite of any legal order, that is, of institutions of peace, whether it is domestic or international.

The Anti-War Treaty

This fact has been emphasized by the outstanding event of the year in the negotiation and ratification of the Multilateral Anti-War Treaty. Mere legislation against war cannot establish peace unless the controversies which arise in the future, the seeds of which may have already been sown, can be disposed of on a basis of justice. It is for this reason that I regard the second article as the definitive and controlling feature of the treaty.

By that article the signatory powers pledge themselves to the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, exclusively by "peaceful means."

There is no difficulty in finding the implications of this agreement. "Peaceful means" obviously embrace diplomatic negotiations, suitable measures of conciliation, participation in appropriate conferences, and judicial settlement of justiciable disputes.

Whatever may be our attitude toward special forms of international organization, these categories of peaceful means are the work which is being done to bring "order and competency" into the Administration in bankruptcy proceedings in New York, but emphasized the point that further progress was needed in the avoidance of bankruptcy.

Mr. Root's Work at Geneva

Another outstanding event of the year is the visit of our veteran jurist and statesman to Geneva in the interest of the adherence of the United States to the Protocol of the

Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice and his success in finding a way out of the impasse that has existed. I trust that in the consideration of the details of the present proposal, the fundamental questions that are involved will not be obscured.

What are the fundamental questions? The first is—Should there be provision for the judicial settlement of international disputes? That question admits of but one answer. I have already pointed out how, limited, indeed how impotent, is the law without its tribunals to apply; how treaties between states, law-making treaties or others, law agreements in the municipal sphere, must have their judicial interpreters.

The most obvious sort of "pacific means" to which we are pledged, is the application of the law to the facts as ascertained, and when international agreements are to be interpreted and the law is to be applied, breaches determined. The promises of the Anti-War Treaty, which our Government has ratified, must be deemed to require resort to judicial settlement of this class of questions.

Judicial Questions
The Pan-American treaties specifically list the following as among questions of a judicial character: (a) the interpretation of a treaty; (b) any question of international law; (c) the existence of any fact which, if established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; and (d) the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

This is a familiar classification long approved by jurists. To refuse judicial settlement of such questions would be to treat the Kellogg Pact as a mere scrap of paper. Judicial settlement requires judges. Who are to be the judges of an international controversy? Certainly not either of the parties to the dispute. No nation can make good its pledge to seek settlement of its international controversies of a judicial character only by pacific means and insist on being the judge of its own case.

The next question is—What shall be the tribunal? The choice is plainly between arbitrators selected for a particular case, or a permanent international court. It is not fair to recognize the great value of arbitration.

But arbitration, important as it is, has certain disadvantages and there are clear benefits to be derived from the establishment of a permanent international court. Certainly, the permanent court would be better than an umpire, or third or fifth arbitrator, selected by lot, or chosen by third persons where the parties to the dispute were unable to agree as would frequently be the case.

Only One Court
If a permanent court is desirable—what permanent court shall it be? The answer is that there is but one, and so far as we are concerned in the future, there will be but one—the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague. It is supported by about 50 states. It has performed its functions successfully for seven years with a gratifying degree of confidence and in it, as is shown by the increasing volume of its work.

The League does not control the Court or the judges. The League cannot control decisions. As, under the pending proposal,

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our Government is free to support the Court without assuming any obligations of or to the League, as we are entitled to participate on an equal footing in the selection of judges, and as resort to the jurisdiction of the Court in any particular controversy is left optional, the question seems to come down to that of the giving of advisory opinions.

Whether we go "in" or stay "out" of the Court, advisory opinions would not have the binding effect of a judgment. It is their moral weight, their effect on general opinion throughout the world, and not their technical bearing, that may be deemed important.

The fundamental questions then are—What do we gain in this respect by a refusal to support the Permanent Court of International Justice? What should we lose in this respect if we did support this institution of peace?

Cannot Stop Advisory Opinions
As to the first, it is apparent that advisory opinions will be given, when it is deemed to be in the interest of the United States not to join in supporting the Court. The continued abstention of the United States will not prevent such opinions.

If, however, there was a claim of interest on our part in some matter as to which an advisory opinion was asked, and there was a serious question as to the existence of that interest, we should be in a much stronger position, as it is to be noted, we were supporting the Court and made our objection, with the right of withdrawal of our adherence in obligation; and (d) the nature and extent of the reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Without reciting the precise terms of the draft protocol adopted by the Committee of Jurists in relation to the adherence of the United States, it is sufficient for the present purpose to point out that they afford a definite opportunity for objection on the part of the United States to the giving of advisory opinions as to a matter in which it claims an interest, and that the required deliberate consideration of such an objection would furnish a suitable means of protection of the interests of the United States.

To this support of judicial settlement should be added appropriate participation in conciliatory measures in relation to controversies of a non-judicial character. The League of Nations is not a member of the League of Nations and cannot participate as a member in its activities. It may, however, appropriately take part and has always been ready to take part, in international conferences in the interest of peace.

When, a few years ago, we were dealing with difficult situations in the Far East, there was negotiated and ratified what is called the Four Power Treaty between the United States, the British Empire, France and Japan, in which it was agreed that if there should develop between any of the parties a controversy arising out of any Pacific question and involving their rights, as stated, which was not satisfactorily settled by diplomacy and was likely to affect the harmonious accord now happily subsisting between them, they should invite the other parties to a joint conference to which the whole subject would be referred for consideration and adjustment.

Alliances are opposed to our policy; conferences in the interests of peace are not. If we were to support the Permanent Court of International Justice, and if we were to supplement the Kellogg Pact by a treaty for conference and consultation similar to the Pacific treaty, should we not be taking entirely practical steps for the building of the institutions of peace without violence to any of our cherished traditions?

MINISTERS UNEMPLOYED
CUMBERLAND, R. I. (AP)—The Rev. Dr. William Wallace Rose of Lynn, Mass., said in an address at a conference of 200 delegates from Rhode Island and southeastern Massachusetts Universalist churches, that the unemployed ministers is becoming a social problem today.

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JAPANESE ENVOY SEES LESSONS IN ABOLISHING WAR

Debuti Tells Engineers Coming Tokyo Congress Should Aid Peace

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Before a distinguished gathering of engineers and other technical men, Katsue Debuti, Japanese Ambassador, at a dinner given here in his honor, declared that "the bitter lessons of the Great War have taught us that war must be abolished as an instrument of national policy." He believed that the day has come when the engineer may devote himself to the "humanitarian work of promoting the comfort, happiness and prosperity of his fellow men."

Reference was made to the congress to be held at Tokyo next November by the Ambassador who expressed the opinion that it "would bring about better understanding and greater co-operation not only by the engineers of the two countries but between the peoples of the East and West."

"It will be the first congress ever held in the Far East for the advancement of the science of utilizing the forces of nature for the service of man," he said, adding that it would bring together the engineering talent of the entire world, imbued with the thought of adding to the common stock of human knowledge. It is this common effort, he said, "that makes the coming congress so significant and hopeful and I am deeply convinced that its deliberations will be fully rewarded by achievements for the good of the world."

Acknowledging the debt of Japan to American engineering, from the time Professor Pumpelly of Harvard went to Japan in 1862, Mr. Debuti recalled that since the earthquake of 1923 Japan has been particularly grateful for the assistance of our engineers in rebuilding Tokyo and Yokohama.

He expressed the hope that "the bond of mutual understanding and good will which has always existed between our two countries" will be cemented at the forthcoming congress, "because such distinguished representatives as will constitute your delegation cannot fail to utilize the opportunity to come into closer contact not merely with the material side, but also with the intellectual and moral life of our people."

"May we not hope," he said, "that the meeting of the World Engineering Congress in Japan will mark an era in the progress of engineering as well as the beginning of construction work of a spiritual nature which will bridge the Pacific with materials even more enduring than the granite and steel which have gone to the building of those magnificent structures of which the American engineer may well be proud."

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of those magnificent structures of which the American engineer may well be proud."

John Hays Hammond, stressing the importance of the congress, said: "The engineer, I believe, will become a real ambassador of good will when the slow consenting academic mind realizes, as it must, that beneficent deeds are more enduring and more convincing than mere gestures of professed amity."

Women Hail U. S. Arms Plan as Big Peace Move

British Abstainers Vote Thanks to Hoover for Setting Real Road to Amity

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—"This meeting of the National British Women's Total Abstinence Union, numbering 150,000 women, now in council assembled, desire at our first session to tender our most respectful and heartfelt thanks to President Hoover and Hugh S. Gibson, American representative at the Preparatory Disarmament Conference in Geneva, for the splendid inauguration which they have there given to the whole cause of peace."

"We welcome Mr. Gibson's appeal that agreement for disarmament shall be based on the idea that we are going to be friends as an expression of true Christianity and true statesmanship. We are convinced that by this road, and this road only can a real advance be made, and we pray that the note thus struck may find immediate and generous response both in our country and in all nations of the world."

This emergency resolution, proposed by Lady Victor Horsley, was passed unanimously during the fifty-third annual council meeting of the union here. The earnest co-operation of members with the women's peace crusade, especially in regard to the forthcoming general election, was also invited. Mrs. Houlton, of Ontario, fraternal delegate said: "We are very optimistic in Canada as regards ultimate prohibition. We have never had prohibition of the manufacture of liquor in Canada, only prohibition of its sale during the war. We are working for full prohibition, as in America, which, in spite of all the propaganda in the English papers, is going well. Carry on with local option, do not have state control," she urged.

DUNLOP RUBBER CO., LTD.
LONDON—Preliminary report of Dunlop Rubber Company, Ltd., for the year ended Dec. 31 provides for a dividend of 20 per cent on the common stock, after trading account with £1,500,000 from reserves appropriated from profits of previous years. This sum is less than losses as a consequence of removal of rubber restrictions. Balance brought forward totaled £800,000. General reserve, after crediting premium shares was £2,000,000, compared with £2,600,000 for 1927.

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Britain Eager to Push Accord With America on Arms Reduction

(Continued from Page 1)

But these are intricate questions and cannot be rushed. Agreement must first be reached about methods of calculation, which would allow the naval powers to adjust their agreed tonnages to their respective needs. It is hoped that this may be done without undue delay. It will then be for the details to be worked out, perhaps in a naval subcommittee of the Preparatory Commission.

Meantime it is not easy to see why the military powers should not be given a chance of getting on with the work of reducing land and air armaments. They can no longer plead the excuse that naval deadlock stands in the way.

Britain Sees New Hope of Rapprochement With United States

BY CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Ramsay MacDonald, speaking at Buxton, indicated that in Labor party opinion the question of Anglo-American naval disarmament must now be settled by direct negotiation at London and Washington. After welcoming Mr. Gibson's statement Mr. MacDonald said: "The question is not so much one of limitation but of reduction of armaments. It is no good sending naval officers to discuss the reduction of armaments, because it is their job to consider the negotiations from the other side of the technique of armaments. You will never get the matter settled that way. It is a Foreign Office affair entirely."

The monitor understands that Lord Cusendun is to be empowered to communicate the Cabinet's view in full to Mr. Gibson at Geneva. Meanwhile, The Times says: "The clue to disarmament is not to be found in a conference of experts. Search for it must of necessity be made by the governments. It should be persistent, but it cannot be speedy. It can hardly be effectively begun, for example, until the British electorate has determined by what party it shall be governed in the new Parliament."

"There is now a very real hope of rapprochement, leading not merely to limitation, but to reduction of armaments, between Great Britain and the United States," said the Home Secretary, Sir William Joynson-Hicks, in a speech at Isle Worth. These statements, following as they do Sir Austen Chamberlain's cordial pronouncement on the same

subject in the House of Commons, confirm the belief here that the difficulties which so long obstructed the movement in the direction desired on both sides of the Atlantic, are at last on a fair way toward removal.

The Daily Telegraph says: "Nothing but an inconceivable repetition of past failures on either side in seeking an agreement can mar this new opportunity for the naval powers to carry to its conclusion, while enlarging the scope of its purpose, the work begun by the Washington conference of 1921."

Fascist Spokesman Praises Sincerity of Gibson Speech

BY WIRELESS FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—Much prominence is given in the Fascist press to the proposals on disarmament made by Hugh S. Gibson at Geneva, and several Fascist newspapers warmly approve them. Roberto Forges Davanzati, editor of the Tribuna and member of the Fascist Grand Council, who has hitherto always bitterly criticized anything said or done at Geneva, indorses Mr. Gibson's declarations.

According to Signor Davanzati, the most important part of the American delegate's statement—one which approximates to the Fascist criticism of the whole discussion on disarmament—resides in the affirmation that the problem of disarmament cannot be reduced to a technical formula, but requires political premises which contain a certain minimum of sincerity and determination to reach a common end.

Signor Davanzati, moreover, finds that while all former discussion of disarmament has been based on hypocrisy, Mr. Gibson's speech is worthy of praise for its sincerity. The fundamental hypocrisy of armaments, adds Signor Davanzati, is that technical discussion has always remained subordinate to the consideration that war was a mere hypothesis, while, on the contrary, the reality was that armaments are determined essentially by the "specific conflict" which every state thinks may eventually arise between it and some other state or states.

The American delegate, concludes the Tribuna, should be congratulated for having placed the problem of disarmament on a new basis—that same basis which has been consistently advocated by Signor Mussolini. Italy is always ready to accept the lowest possible figures for armaments, on

condition that these be accepted by all continental powers. Mr. Gibson's formula, it says, is one which abandons the hypocrisy of general hypotheses for specific reality.

Franco-Italian Skirmish on Aircraft Liveness Geneva

GENEVA (AP)—The Preparatory Commission on Disarmament has heard the first skirmish in the controversy, which was deemed here likely to reach considerable proportions in time, over military parity between Italy and France.

The skirmish between Alberto de Marinis, Italian general and representative of Benito Mussolini, and Count Massigli, French delegate, was over the subject of division of air fleets into home and overseas forces.

In the light of Italy's expected condition, when naval disarmament proposals reach the negotiation stage, that she should have a sea power equal to that of France, this first clash created absorbing interest. General Marinis urged a sharp division of airplanes at home and overseas, so as to know exactly how many airplanes any country might have at its disposal at home and in time of crisis. He insisted upon fixing the distance within which aircraft would be regarded as belonging to home forces, and, though he did not mention Northern Africa, the delegates got the impression he wanted French airplanes stationed in Morocco and other Mediterranean colonies estimated as home units.

Count Massigli objected to any fixation of the criterion of distance and insisted this belonged to the domain of a possible later international conference on disarmament.

An amendment by the Soviet delegation that a reduction of airplanes and dirigibles should be appreciable as compared with those in existence on Jan. 1, 1929, caused Hugh S. Gibson, the American representative, to characterize it as outside the competence of the preparatory commission.

The Soviet suggestion was rejected only Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Vice-Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, voting in its favor.

Murray Hill Drops "Keep Out" Sign

Business Wins Fight to Encroach on Exclusive New York District

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—New inroads into the exclusive residential section of the Murray Hill district of New York City have just been authorized by the board of estimate and apportionment. For years J. P. Morgan, George F. Baker and other wealthy property owners of this district have opposed encroachment by business. Now the bars have been let down so that retail business can invade the district.

The new map represents a victory for the Fifth Avenue Association, the Forty-Second Street Property Owners' Association and the Fifty-Fourth Street Midtown Association over the Park Avenue Association and the Murray Hill Association. It reduces the Murray Hill residential district to a stretch of four blocks with no protection now against an environ of mercantile skyscrapers.

The motion to approve the new zoning, which was introduced by Mayor James J. Walker, embodied that under certain conditions, "the same regulations and restrictions shall apply as are provided for business districts."

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MEXICO CALLS ON PRIESTS TO OPEN CHURCHES

Renews Law Observance Demand in Peace Offer to "Religious Rebels"

MEXICO CITY (AP)—A method whereby church services may be resumed in Jalisco and the surrounding states where guerrilla rebellion has been going on for three years, is outlined in an announcement scattered over the territory by airplanes at the direction of Gen. Saturnino Cedillo, who is in command of 5000 troops charged with the task of pacifying the territory.

The announcement was issued as a "final warning" to the insurgents, whom the Government calls "Christians" because of their battle cry of "Long live Christ, King." The announcement declared a truce of 20 days, during which those who surrender will be guaranteed safe conduct to their homes.

General Cedillo warned that those who persist in their rebellious attitude would be wiped out.

Church Inventory Asked
The pronouncement said that the Government demands "an inventory of the churches" and that every priest must inform the national authorities of the place where he is officiating, but priests who advise the mayors of their towns of the fact that church services are to be resumed can open those edifices and officiate in them under government guarantee of safety.

The provision that priests must advise the Government of the place where they are officiating was taken to mean that they must register, in accordance with the Federal Constitution.

It was this provision which caused the Roman Catholic Church authorities to order all priests to leave their altars in 1926.

Under the Cedillo announcement, priests who comply with this rule could again take up their functions by merely advising town mayors of an intention to do so.

Battle Is Reported
Almost simultaneously there came dispatches to La Prensa from Guadalajara telling of a three-day engagement between General Cedillo's forces and 1000 so-called religious insurgents at Tepetitlan, Jalisco, in which serious casualties were reported.

Gen. Enrique Gorostieta, graduate of Chapultepec Military Academy, Mexico's West Point, and former high officer in the army of President Victoriano Huerta, was at the head of the rebels.

Dispatches described the battle as most bitter. So heated had been the conflict at times that federal forces were forced to withdraw to some distance from the town to reorganize their forces. The civilian population of the city was unable to leave and were confined principally in one of its most exposed sections.

The rebel force was said to be in control of important strategic points near Tepetitlan, which itself is only 50 miles east of Guadalajara, second city of Mexico, and about 35 miles west of Arandas, General Cedillo's headquarters.

POLES SHOW REGARD FOR ADOPTED LAND
Buffalo Polish Council Sends Good-Will Gift to Posen

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BUFFALO, N. Y.—To help cement more firmly the respect of the Polish people for American institutions, as well as to illustrate the part their countrymen have played in the history of the United States, the Buffalo Polish Council has had made what they style a national altar, which will be sent as a good-will of-

fering to the national exposition of the Republic of Poland. The exposition opens in Posen on May 22. The gift is made entirely of copper, resembling the facade of the old colonial houses of the South. Its fluted copper columns are surmounted by 13 stars, representing the original 13 states. Framed pictures of three American Presidents—George Washington, Woodrow Wilson and Herbert Hoover—are in the center, surrounded by pictures of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski and Ignatz Moscicki, President of the Republic of Poland.

Romney Portrait Controversy Has Dramatic Sequel

Duke of Sutherland Sells Famous Canvas for £50,000—To Replace Disputed Picture

By WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The controversy over the genuineness of the supposed Romney portrait of Elizabeth, Duchess of Sutherland, recently purchased by Howard Young, the New York art dealer, has had a dramatic sequel in the announcement that the Duke of Sutherland has sold to the same buyer for a sum stated to be over £50,000 the famous Romney painting of the same lady, long kept at Sutherland Place, Surrey. It is understood that the portrait will ultimately take the place of the disputed version in Lawrence Fisher's gallery in Detroit.

George Romney, who painted the portrait in 1783, says in his diary that he had eight sittings for it. The canvas measures about 30 inches by 25 inches, and the price Romney received is said to have been "about 18 guineas." It is described in a catalogue of Romney's works by Humphrey Ward and W. Roberts, in which there is no record of a replica having been painted by Romney, but only of "an old copy" in one of the Duke's houses in Scotland.

The portrait was lent to the Old Masters Exhibition at Burlington House in 1876 and again to an exhibition in Birmingham in 1900. It is regarded as one of Romney's finest portraits of a woman.

The Times recalls that "the man in Cavendish Square," as it is reported Joshua Reynolds once called Romney never made more than £2000 or £3000 a year, even in his most prosperous period, also that the beautiful Mrs. Davenport, whose portrait also was more than 200 years old, was painted at Christie's three years ago, was having her portrait painted at the same time as the Duchess of Sutherland.

200-Year-Old Maryland Yew Moved to Delaware

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WILMINGTON, Del.—Pierre S. du Pont has added to his arboretum on his Longwood estates a yew tree said to be more than 200 years old. He purchased the tree at Denton, Md., where it was regarded as a landmark that antedated the establishment of the government succeeding that of Lord Baltimore.

The tree was transported with great care, with all the earth in which it was rooted undisturbed, and has been replanted at Mr. du Pont's home near Kennett Square.

COSGRAVE TO FLY TO HIS CONSTITUENTS

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN—A flying visit will be paid Cork next week by William T. Cosgrave, President of the Executive Council, who is the senior member of that body. He is to leave Dublin on April 29.

Arriving in Cork Mr. Cosgrave will address a meeting of his constituents and will return to Dublin the following afternoon to attend a Cabinet meeting. This will be Mr. Cosgrave's first long flight.

Championed Education for Girls



EMMA WILLARD

Keystone

Emma Willard in Hall of Fame as Pioneer in Female Education

Used Turnips and Potatoes to Teach Geometry—Insisted That Girls Learn Domestic Arts as Well as the Classics

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK—Among the seven busts that are to be unveiled in the Hall of Fame on May 9 is one of a woman—Emma Willard, who thoroughly approved such commemoration in a day when few women seemed eligible for such honors. "A people who erect statues to their great men," Mrs. Willard wrote, "are more likely to know well, and intimately the history of their nation." This was in a letter written in France to her pupils at the Female Seminary, now the Emma Willard School, in Troy, N. Y.

The alumnae of the school have given the bust, the work of Miss Frances Grimes, to the Hall of Fame, where Mrs. Willard's name has been enrolled since 1905—one of the first three women to be accorded membership. And, coincidental with this unveiling, there will come from the press of a Boston publishing house a new biography of "Emma Willard, Daughter of Democracy," by Alma Lutz, an alumna of the Emma Willard School, graduate of Vassar, born in Jamestown, N. D., but living now in Boston.

Mrs. Lutz opens her story with an enchanting picture of a young girl before an open fire in the kitchen of a farmhouse in Berlin, Conn., where Emma Hart was born. The girl, 12 years old when the biography begins, was drawing geometrical figures with a piece of charcoal on

the white marble hearth. "Deep in thought, she marked off another triangle, then paused to work out the proof of the theorem. Emma Hart had made up her mind to study geometry, and she was teaching herself. . . . For a girl to study geometry in 1800 was presumptuous."

Taught and Studied
Emma Willard taught and studied at the same time. She attended Berlin Academy under Thomas Miner, and taught children in the Berlin schools. She went to Miss Patten's school and later to Mrs. Royce's, in Hartford, and in summer taught older boys and girls in an upper room in her father's house in Berlin. When she was 20 she was assistant at the Academy in Westfield, Mass., in the spring and in the same summer of the same year, 1807, went to Vermont where she was preceptress of Middlebury Academy. There she met and married Dr. John Willard, in 1809.

The Willards had one son, John H., and the years that followed were not always easy ones, but Mrs. Willard's courage never failed, nor did her determination to get for girls an education equal to that granted boys. In 1814 she was head of the Middlebury Female Academy founded in her own home and, four years later, she sent to DeWitt Clinton, then Governor of New York, a "Plan for the Improvement of Female Education" divided into four courses—Religious

and Moral, Literary, Domestic and Ornamental. "It would be desirable that the young ladies should spend part of their Sabbaths in hearing discourses relative to the secular duties of their sex," she stated.

What these duties were, and devotion to them, was the strong keynote of Mrs. Willard's plea for education that would make better mothers and wives. Domestic instruction, she wrote the Governor, should be taught in order to prevent "domestic estrangement. . . . It is believed that housewifery might be greatly improved by being taught, not only in practice, but in theory. Why may it not be reduced to a system as well as other arts? There are right ways of performing its various operations; and there are reasons why those ways are right; and why may not rules be formed, their reasons selected, and the whole be digested into a system to guide the learner's practice?"

Needlework Omitted
Women, educated according to Emma Willard's ideas, must learn also, painting, elegant penmanship, grace of motion, but not needlework, an essential in most schools at that time. Of course, she asked for right to study other subjects—mathematics, science, philosophy, the classics, and in 1819 a charter was granted to the Waterford Academy for Young Ladies.

Moving from Vermont to Waterford, N. Y., in 1819 Mrs. Willard opened this academy. One of her pupils was examined, the next year, in moral geometry, the first public examination of a woman in that subject. It was a radical step, and many claimed the answers were a matter of memory. "For no woman had or would be able to understand geometry."

Emma Willard had taught it, with paper triangles for concrete illustrations, cones and pyramids cut from turnips and potatoes used in solid geometry. Thus she ever combined the higher with the domestic duties. Girls in her school had to take a course in pastry making, and learn to make a bed smoothly.

"I would not be understood to insinuate that we are not," she wrote in her plan for the improvement of Female Education, "in particular situation to yield obedience to the other sex. . . . Submission and obedience being to every being in the universe. . . . Nor is it a degrading peculiarity of our sex to be under human authority. . . . Neither would I be understood to mean that our sex should not seek to make themselves agreeable to the other. . . ."

Thus she wrote to DeWitt Clinton, Governor of New York, when asking for consideration of her plan, to advance the cause of women.

Mrs. Willard lived to see her plan bear fruit, the whole world over. When in France, rejoicing in renewed acquaintance with Lafayette, who had visited her school in Troy, she was presented at court, but she also visited the schools. In England she knew Maria Edgeworth, Coleridge and Irving, and had much to say to them of their system of education. She worked for the establishment of a female seminary in Greece, she traveled all over the United States in the cause of higher education for women, and her pupils went forth to practice what they had learned at the feet of this staunch believer in their right to all the education they could want.

ARGENTINE ENVOYS NAMED
BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—President Washington Luis has appointed five new ministers to foreign countries: Pedro D. Barros, to Hungary; Carlos R. Lisboa, to Egypt; J. Moniz Dearagao, to Denmark; Eduardo D. Ramos, to Norway; Pedro Netto, to China.

IRAK AND PERSIA ON THE EVE OF SHAKING HANDS

Feisal Sends Congratulations to Shah—Satisfaction Felt in London

By CABLE FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The recognition of Iraq by Persia, hourly expected, causes great satisfaction in official circles here because it will end the estrangement between the two neighboring peoples which has lasted for six years, or since Iraq came into being as a state under the aegis of Great Britain, after the World War. On several occasions the hatchet has nearly been buried, but not until Rustom Beg Haidar, King Feisal's Lord Chamberlain, presented his master's congratulations on April 24 to Shah Riza Khan, on the occasion of the latter's birthday, had the two monarchs exchanged direct official courtesies, though they had carried on sometimes acrimonious discussions through the medium of the British Minister at Teheran.

It is understood that Rustom Beg will be the first Iraqi minister to Teheran as soon as the formalities of recognition are concluded.

Feisal's Election Opposed
While both countries are predominantly Moslem, the Persians belong mainly to the Shia sect which believes that a visit to the shrines of Kербela Najaf in Iraq greatly enhances the hope of salvation. Under the Turks, Shiite priests of Persian nationality practically ruled both places and they strenuously opposed the election of Feisal who is an orthodox Sunni, with the result that in 1923, with the approval of Great Britain, he ordered the deportation of the leader of the Sheikhs, Mahdi al Khalisi.

This was followed by the voluntary exodus of several other prominent Persian priests as a public protest. The Iraqi nationality law passed shortly afterward was regarded by Teheran as an attempt to divest these other Persian residents in Iraq of their nationality, and about the same time the Iraqi Government put an embargo on the pilgrimage, which was not raised till the autumn of 1925.

Grievances to Be Rectified
A further grievance was that certain safeguards given to Europeans under the Iraqi judicial system had not been extended to the Persians. It is understood that this will disappear with the ratification of the new treaty alliance between Great Britain and Iraq. Yet another source of friction was found in the nomadic, predatory customs of some tribes on the border, the members of which had long been in the habit of committing depredations on one side of the boundary and seeking sanctuary on the other.

This was particularly prevalent

in Kurdistan, in the Persian section in which a rebellion had broken out in 1926 against the centralizing efforts of the new Shah, Riza Khan. A further complaint was that Persian cultivators had been appropriating the water needed by those on the Iraqi side of the frontier.

While some of these difficulties are still unsolved, it is felt that recognition will pave the way to an early friendly settlement, including those raised by the claims and counter claims to the island, Shatt el Arab, at the mouth of the Tigris, which controls the traffic up and down the stream.

'Talkies' Hailed as Aid to Drama by Prof. Baker

Will Make Dialogue More Highly Convictive, He Declares

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Talking motion pictures will bring about far-reaching changes and improvements in the American drama, according to George Pierce Baker, professor of the history and technique of the drama at Yale University, in an address before the American Academy of Arts and Letters at their twenty-fifth anniversary meeting just held here.

"I believe that the motion picture has helped speech in the drama," he said. "And now we are faced with that so-called art form which likes to announce itself as the 'talkies' or 'speakers.' . . . Here is the beginning of a great invention. As yet, those who are working with it admit to me that they do not fully understand its possibilities."

"Yet already certain facts are clear. The dialogue written for the talking picture must have a condensation, a right swiftness, a sureness that has not been surpassed heretofore. Why? Because, first, we cannot move the camera as freely as we did with the silent picture. Therefore, the space for the action of the actors is far more limited at present than on the stage, far more limited than in the silent picture. Consequently, what is said and done must be specially significant."

"Moreover, the dialogue is so delicately registered by the microphones that the slightest intonation is revealed. Shadings that we should miss in the farther parts of the theater are carried to us accurately, or will be in the developed talking picture. "In other words, the influence of this new force, in another ten or a dozen years, will probably make dramatic dialogue much more highly connotative. It will compel, too, a use of the voice such that the very slightest and most delicate shading shall count."

IRISH LOAN NEED EMPHASIZED IN BUDGET SPEECH

British Income Tax Method Is Adopted—Motor Tax Aids Road Upkeep

By WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
DUBLIN—Ernest Blythe, Minister of Finance in the Irish Free State, introducing the budget in detail, refused to incorporate what he called "stunts," and after an elaborate discourse on the financial position of the Free State announced that there were only two minor adjustments of taxation which would bring no revenue into the exchequer. This concerned the adoption of the British and Canadian method of assessing the income tax on the previous instead of the current year's income, and an increase of the tax on the seating capacity of motor omnibuses by 150 per cent, which would produce £45,000 this year and be credited to the road fund.

Even this, according to Mr. Blythe, was much less than motorbuses should be paying for the wear and tear of the roads. He had originally contemplated putting on a tax of one penny for every mile run by the buses, but the representations of the bus owners convinced him that it would be an unfair burden on what in the Free State was comparatively a new industry. He announced also what was generally expected that during the current year a further loan would have to be raised. This will be £5,000,000, but even when it is issued the total net debt of the Free State will only be £25,000,000.

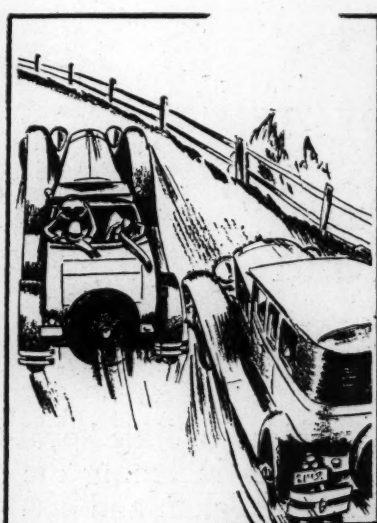
Most of this, it is pointed out, was incurred in repairing the ravages of the civil wars which involved a great destruction of property, roads and bridges. Mr. Blythe gave no details regarding the date and method of raising the new loan, but it is understood that New York issuing houses are anxious to handle it. Half the loan of £7,000,000 issued in 1927 was obtained in New York.

Stamps That Don't Stick
Force Government to Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—Postmaster-General Brown has his hands full of a sticky subject—the sufficiency of mucilage on the back of postage stamps. Complaints have reached the Post Office Department that the stamps do not carry enough glue and after they have been moistened and placed on letters they literally jump off or are lost in transit, with the result that the letters are returned to the senders.

The Postmaster-General is conferring with officials of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing to determine if there is need of more or better mucilage.

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PULLMAN PLANE IS NEXT BIG STEP, SAYS LINDBERGH

Flier Wants Passengers to Sleep With Comfort—Predicts Four Motors

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Large four-motored airplanes, equipped with sleeping accommodations and kitchens, are expected by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh to be the next step in the improvement of passenger-carrying aircraft. This has just been disclosed in an interview here during which Colonel Lindbergh discussed the operations of the Transcontinental Air Transport, Inc., whose technical advisory committee he heads. The development of practical four-motored airplanes, he said, is the one thing needed to permit the establishment of all-air passenger service between Columbus, O., and the Pacific coast. **Plan Faster Schedule**
Arrangements for the 48-hour air rail service by the Transcontinental Air Transport have progressed to a point where it is assured that the commencement of operations this summer, Colonel Lindbergh said. The airplanes and pilots are ready, he added, but the inauguration of the service is awaiting the completion of landing fields and weather reporting service. "You know, of course," he said, "that Transcontinental Air Transport intends to establish a second and faster schedule than the 48-hour run which is already planned. That schedule will require some night flying with passengers. I don't think we are ready for such a thing at present. It shouldn't be carried out until we have in this country a reliable four-engine job. The details of such a plane, I believe, we should leave to the aeronautical engineers. I have no definite ideas as to the

arrangement of motors on such a ship. Maybe they would be in tandem, one behind the other; maybe they would all be in one line." Flying sleepers, Colonel Lindbergh said, were entirely feasible. "When I flew the plane from Mexico City to Brownsville I looked back and found all but one of the 10 passengers were asleep," he said. "If passengers can sleep sitting up under those conditions, I see no reason why they shouldn't rest well in comfortable sleepers." **Can Conquer Fog**
Colonel Lindbergh expressed the conviction that a four-motored plane would have distinct advantages in the matter of comfort over the present three engine planes. There would be no motor in the nose of the plane to throw fumes directly back into the passenger compartments. The transatlantic flier emphasized the importance of safety in flight, indicating his belief that the air-and-land passenger service would be operated on as regular and as safe a basis as railroad transportation. He expressed the opinion that the hazard of fog flying would be overcome by radio, work along these lines already having made highly satisfactory progress.

NOVA SCOTIANS TO VOTE ON TEMPERANCE ACT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HALIFAX, N. S.—Nova Scotia electors will be called upon to decide, before Oct. 1 of this year, whether or not they wish to retain the present law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal purposes, under provisions of a bill introduced in the Legislature by John Doull. Are you in favor of continuing the Nova Scotia Temperance Act? is the form of the question set down in the Government's plebiscite bill. An important feature of the bill is the fact that it provides that all employees may absent themselves from work, without loss of pay, between the hours of noon and 3 p. m. on the day the vote is taken, in order to record their vote. This is taken to mean that the Government plans to make every effort possible to get out the largest vote it is possible to attract.

Criticism of Reserve Board Centers on Public Dealing

Was Meant to Be Banker's Bank Solely, It Is Pointed Out—Resorts to Expediency

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Agitation in Congress for an investigation of the Federal Reserve Board centers upon the single item of its "open market operations." When the Reserve Board was founded in 1914, observers point out, these so-called open market operations were expected to be the least part of its duties. A sudden, unprecedented upsurge of national prosperity, coupled with six years of unusual demand for speculative credit has, however, resulted in making these open market operations supersede all others in popular interest. Originally, the reserve banks were intended to be "bankers' banks"; that is, they were to deal primarily with financial interests of the country, not with the public. Very little was done to expound and popularize the knowledge of the new system's functions, and even today a widespread feeling exists that there is something mysterious about the matter, and that it is too technical for a layman to understand. The right to conduct open market operations was given to the system by Congress in 1914 in order to meet just such a situation as exists today, namely, intense speculation and inflation of loan methods used in the market with this condition soon complicated, but in the broad outline, they are comparatively simple. **How System Started**
Congress, back in 1914, established 12 Reserve banks at the head of the banking facilities in their 12 respective districts. All national banks were required to join the new, federated system, and many private banks joined it, and the capital stock of the 12 banks was subscribed by their joint membership. Under the system, if a member bank wants a loan it goes to the Reserve bank to obtain it. Ordinarily it deposits some form of commercial paper as security or collateral for this loan. The Reserve bank makes the loan at a fixed interest rate, known as the Reserve rate. If the Reserve bank feels that too many loans are being made and that dangerous expansion is in prospect, it raises its discount rate. That makes it more expensive to get funds, and in normal times it checks loans. Again, an outflow of gold may be threatened to some other nation, or raising the discount rates, the Reserve bank in normal times makes it more profitable to keep the gold at home. But the present is anything but a normal time, and the discount rate has not proved effective. In the past six years, in reducing speculation. What happened was simply this. Private banks, which are members of the Reserve System, were not convinced of the need of precautionary measures. They did not need to secure funds from the Reserve bank, and they discounted, and accordingly ignored the higher rate. Congress provided expedients to meet such a situation as this and it is in applying these expedients that causes the major problem confronting the Reserve Board, of which Roy A. Young is head, and Andrew W. Mellon, ex-officio member. **Has Wide Discretionary Power**
In the first place, the reserve bank may go into the open market and sell acceptances, commercial bills, municipal warrants and Government bonds. This is a less subtle operation than it sounds, and its effect is quite obvious. If millions of dollars worth of bonds, for instance, are offered, and sold on the market, money is given up in exchange for them. Money is the fluid medium for all exchanges, and there is only a certain amount of it in circulation. The removal of large sums of money from the market restricts the supply. That means that it is harder to obtain money for loans, and the rate for such loans tends to go up. That is only another way of saying

the Federal Reserve Board actually has done. It has done three things: Taken about \$700,000,000 out of the market by failure to offset gold exports; Sold a substantial amount of government securities, to remove funds from the market. Raised the discount rate on three occasions. "The System believes," said Mr. Young, March 16, 1929, in the latest official expression of the board, "that it should use every effort to accomplish the desired results" (of curbing speculation) "by other means, though it may in the end be compelled to resort to higher discount rates."

Hoover Pushes Party Clean-Up Move in South

(Continued from Page 1)
The President has set out to completely reorganized party leadership and patronage handling. So determined is the Administration that the new advisory committees in the southern states shall consist of men and women whose participation is in itself sufficient guarantee to their states of the integrity and ability of their Administration that advisory committees which some of the Old Guard leaders undertook to set up in three southern states have been ordered reorganized. It is known that committees in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida did not meet with the approval of the Administration, with the result that the groups are in the process of reformation. **Recommended by Mann**
The members of the recommended committees were said to have been selected to a considerable extent upon the advice of Horace A. Mann, who played an important part in the President's election campaign in the southern states. Mr. Mann, following the election recommended certain reforms in southern Republican affairs. These were rejected by the National Republican Committee and Mr. Mann, according to his own statement, has withdrawn from active participation in politics. In two other states, Mississippi and Alabama, the committees are acceptable to the Administration. A proposed Texas committee is also declared satisfactory to Mr. Hoover. The fact that the Burke-Newton-Brown committee has taken such vigorous steps in ordering changes on the Georgia, South Carolina and Florida committees is considered by observers a significant indication of the President's determination to enforce a real reform of party methods in the southern states, and not merely a change of leaders.

Architects Take Step to Aid in Saving Natural Beauties

Seek to Save Historic Monuments and to Prevent Disfiguring of Landscape by Signs

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Plans for saving historic monuments, aiding park and forest conservation and preventing "the disfigurement of our landscape by the intrusion of billboards and other equally unsightly structures on the country wayside," were announced at the sixty-second convention of the American Institute of Architects meeting here. Chapters of the institute in various sections of the United States are recording "the architecturally meritorious buildings of the past" it was reported by the committee charged with the preservation of historic monuments and natural resources. "This work has taken on the nature of a national survey in which schools of architecture and their alumni are actively interested. Photographs and measured drawings are being made of many eighteenth-century buildings," said the report. "The interest in recording has gradually extended to include the monuments of the early nineteenth century in which the Roman tradition of the eighteenth century and the later Greek revival characteristics predominate to varying degrees." "The institute aims eventually to organize this material, supplemented by adequate historical discussion, as a comprehensive record of early American architecture. In many states architects have successfully thwarted the destruction of landmarks and constructive steps have been taken to restore notable structures. As to billboards, much depends upon a decision concerning regulation to be handed down by the Massachusetts courts, according to the committee's report, which added: "The Massachusetts law, which authorizes towns and cities to regulate billboards by local ordinance, subject to the general rules of the State Department of Public Works, has been assailed by the combined billposting companies of the country on the claim that it is unconstitutional. "If the law is finally sustained, as

tion to the Whisky Rebellion, the first revolt against the authority of the Federal Government. Standardization of teaching methods in architectural education was proposed in a report of the committee on education. "Organization, conformity to accepted requirements and good intentions will not make a school," the report said. "Environment, atmosphere, the personality of the staff are intangible but essential features, and a great teacher is a law unto himself."

Engineers Named for Boulder Dam

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary Wilbur on April 25 appointed Louis C. Hill of Colorado, Andrew J. Wiley of Idaho, and William F. Durand, of California, as consulting engineers for the building of the Boulder Canyon Dam. Mr. Hill supervised the construction of Roosevelt Dam, Elephant Butte Dam and Laguna Dam. Mr. Wiley is an irrigation engineer with wide experience, having recently spent considerable time in India. Mr. Durand was for years professor in the engineering school at Stanford University, and in 1927 was a special adviser to the reclamation bureau on the then proposed development of the lower Colorado River. The appointment of the three engineers was provided in the Boulder Canyon dam legislation. The three men will collaborate with R. F. Walter, chief engineer, who will have general charge of the building of the dam.

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(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)
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2. By establishing model farms where orphan children are cared for.
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YOUTH GROUPS CALL FOR BAN ON SECTARIANISM

Declare for Unification of
Christian Churches and
Theological Schools

Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge—is constantly demanding more sympathetic understanding and thoughtful consideration. To aid in fostering a clearer perception of the question, *The Christian Science Monitor* is printing 25 articles on "The Youth of Today," written by one well qualified for the task. This is the twenty-second article of the series.

By WALTER W. VAN KIRK
Youth is at odds with sectarianism. At a recent conference attended by 1000 undergraduates, a resolution was adopted in which the young people present said, "We favor the unification of all the Christian churches."

It was further recommended that "all Christian colleges and theological seminaries be made undenominational in their character." An inquiry on "Youth and the Christian Way of Life in a Changing World" was sent to youth groups all over the world in preparation for the conference recently held at Helmsford. The returns from this inquiry plainly revealed youth's dissatisfaction with organized religion.

Here are a few of the criticisms of religion and the church as voiced by these young people: "There are too many denominations and too much antagonism." "Churches are suffering from centuries of accumulated traditions." "The beauty of faith has degenerated into a tiresome and meaningless formula."

Hindered by Dogmatism
"Organized religion is a force of great potentiality, handicapped by lack of adventurous leadership and hindered by a heritage of dogmatic traditionalism which hesitates to express itself in terms of modern life." "The churches fail to attract men outside their ranks—men will not come in on the terms laid down by the churches, which are not open to opinion outside their creeds."

"Organized religion needs to be thoroughly overhauled. It does not appeal to the younger generation—services are too dull, prayers too stereotyped, and monotonously spoken, hymns not suitable and sermons are below the intellectual standards needed today. The young people are dissatisfied with certain exaggerations and with a too conservative or dogmatic attitude which does not consider the spiritual tendencies of the rising generation."

The significant thing about these criticisms is that they were voiced not by disbelievers, but by young people who were confessedly friendly to the church and religion.

Likened to Internationalism
The logic that argues the case for unity in international and interracial relations is the same logic that argues the case for unity in religion. Youth throws upon ecclesiastical divisiveness and sectarianism for pragmatic reasons. Youth believes that the churches, in their present state of disunity are helpless to solve the moral problems of the present day. Peace among states, it is being said, cannot be attained until peace reigns within the church at large.

Similarly, it is held that the attainment of human brotherhood waits upon the reconciliation, not only of the various creeds within Christendom, but of the world's religions as well. The "sect-mindedness" of today is held to be pitifully incapable of generating the moral enthusiasm required to resist the rising tide of racial and political antagonisms.

The movement among young people in the interest of Christian unity is being led in the United States by the theological students themselves. The so-called interdenominational movement is one of the most vigorous of all the student enterprises in the field of religion. The national committee of this movement is made up of a select number of younger churchmen of many different theological persuasions. Interdenominational conferences on a national and sectional scale are held at frequent intervals.

Theological Students Confer
The Detroit conference of 1927 brought together more than 150 theo-

logical students representative of more than 20 communions. For two days these young men conferred together on the basis of their "unity in life and work." Four hundred theological students attended the Evansville conference in 1925. A generation ago such a gathering would have been deemed incredible.

But here it was and the formal report of that occasion went on to say, "As far as the younger generation of ministers is concerned, their mind is made up. They have seen afar the spires of the City of God into which the treasures of all the denominations may be brought."

"Can there be any reasonable doubt of the ultimate consolidation of religious forces, in view of this pronounced student interest in interchurch relationships?" The Student Volunteer Movement, formed at Princeton in 1883, is, in effect, an interdenominational association of young people who are contemplating Christian service in foreign lands. The missionary enterprise of the church at large is interpreted by the thousands of young people identified with this movement without regard for sectarian or denominational considerations. The Student Volunteer Quadrennial conventions represent one of the oldest of undergraduate institutions.

Orient Joins in Move
The World's Student Christian Federation, whose activities have already been reviewed in these columns, is piloting youth groups from every section of Europe and the East, in the direction of Christian unity. The same may be said of the International Student Service.

The young nationals of such countries as China, Japan and India seem determined to establish national churches in their respective countries. Sectarianism is identified with western civilization and these young people will have none of it. "If China is not to be cut up into a number of political units by western politicians, it is not to be cut up into a number of sectarian units by western ecclesiastics." So the youth of China argue.

The Federation of Hungarian Protestant Students recently issued an appeal for an ingathering of the Protestant students of the world into an international association for the fostering of brotherhood and co-operation in the realm of religion. The plan upon which these Hungarian students propose to go forward is to unite into a single great organization all the present Protestant student organizations, to institute a number of student exchanges and scholarships, to establish a central bureau of the world's Protestant students, and to convene international gatherings of Protestant youth. Whether this plan succeeds or fails, it affords tangible proof of the desire of a large segment of young people of today to move away from the denominational cleavages of their forebears.

Soviets Push City Education, Country Lags

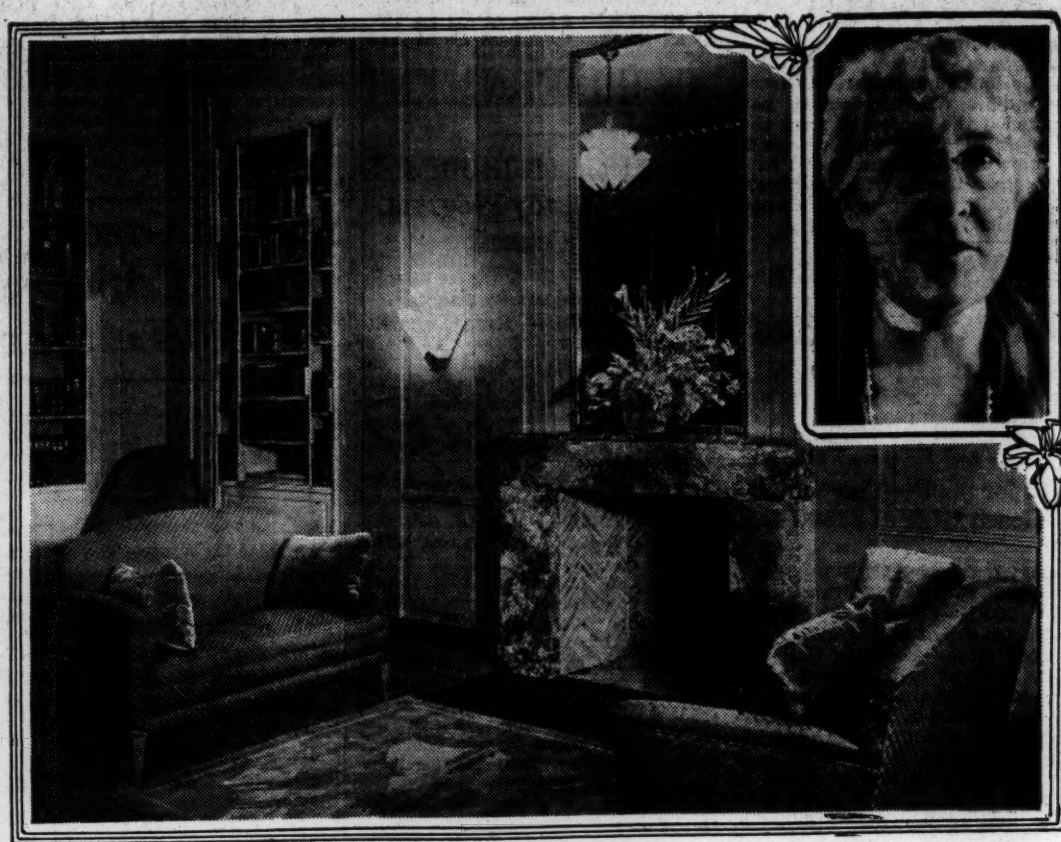
(Continued from Page 1)
In and around the large towns progress has been made. It is claimed that in Moscow itself illiteracy has been reduced to 1 per cent of the population.

This means that elementary education has become one of the hand-maids and instruments of the Soviet system. To become literate in Soviet Russia today is to become a good Communist; and this is sufficient to explain the strenuous efforts of the authorities to spread education among the masses.

Literary Standards Lowered
The spread of this half education is inevitably lowering the standard of Russian literature. The average standard has beyond question declined. The taste for third-rate fiction is at present largely met by inferior translations from English and French; but there is no reason to suppose that native writers will not soon be able to meet the demand.

Meanwhile, what are the achievements of the All-Russian Congress of the League for Combating Illiteracy? It is perhaps unkind to inquire. Few honest beliefs, it is said, survive in Russia today; but among them is a belief in salvation by congress. In the winter season at Moscow, congress succeeds congress without intermission. Delegates flock from the remotest towns, traveling—some of them for three or four days—at public expense; they are entertained at public expense—in Moscow; they make and hear innumerable speeches, and the congress over, they travel back—once more at public expense—to their homes, to proclaim the glories of the Soviet state.

Woman Finds a Place Out of the Home



A Corner of the Library in the New Club Building of the Chicago Woman's Club and, in the inset, Mrs. Andrew Macleish, President of the Club.

Chicago Woman's Club Moves Into New \$850,000 Building

Pageant Depicts Progress During 53 Years
of Its Activities in Civic Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—After 53 years of service to the city, the Chicago Woman's Club, oldest of the woman's civic organizations here, has entered a home of its own. In contrast to the old-fashioned parlor where 13 brave women met back in the '70s, the new quarters, a group of six floors embody all that modern architecture and planning have proved desirable both as a civic workshop and place of abode and recreation.

How vital a part this club has played in the progress of the city, including a major role in founding the first juvenile court in the world, were pictured in a pageant which visualized the tribute made by Dr. David Kinley, president of the University of Illinois, who said at the dedication, "There is a monument to this club in every phase of life in Chicago."

The time unfolded with a gentle touch of humor as an early club meeting was enacted. Lovely old gowns worn by daughters and granddaughters of the first generation of club women recalled the Victorian atmosphere in which the pathfinders met, to read from carefully written papers subjects on the home, education, philanthropy and reform.

In a scene a score of years later the pageant showed the club decidedly on its feet with leaders of the feminist movement as its members and guests. A reception held at the time of the Chicago World's Fair of 1893, introduced Mrs. Potter Palmer, a member of the club, who was president of the Board of Lady Managers of the exposition, and other distinguished members, Susan B. Anthony, Julia Ward Howe, Lucy Stone, Lady Aberdeen, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson and Dr. Julia Holmes Smith.

Hooked Rugs Made by Women on Farms of North Carolina Find Ready Market

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CHARLOTTE, N. C.—A permanent market for hooked rugs made by farm women of North Carolina, largely in the western part of the State, is contemplated by work being done now by Mrs. Cornelia C. Morris, district home agent of the State College Extension service.

In recent months Mrs. Morris has helped to sell more than \$800 worth of these rugs at various points. Most of the sales have been made through department stores, and Mrs. Morris is now attempting to establish a stable market for the rugs through one of these stores in New York.

In time, she says, these rugs can likely be made to enjoy a popularity rivaling that of the Navajo blankets of the Southwest. Mrs. Morris recently attended a meeting of farm women from five western counties held in Asheville, where she went into details about making the rugs. She pointed out defects and good points, and she especially stressed the point of the rugs keeping their originality typical of the mountain

fixtures, was designed by Holabird and Root, architects, entirely in the contemporary style. In addition to the many halls and apartments for club purposes the building has 54 bedrooms for permanent living quarters for members. With the ground, the club home is valued at \$1,500,000.

Conservators Join Hands to Aid Birds

Score of Organizations to
Act With Izaak Walton
League in Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Representatives of 20 conservation organizations were appointed to a "co-operation committee" at the seventh annual national convention of the Izaak Walton League of America. Members of this committee will endeavor to promote co-operation between the league and the other bodies they represent to the end that the establishment of forest reserves, protection of game refuges and the welfare of wild life in general in the United States may be promoted.

Improved conditions are anticipated as a result of the Norbeck-Andrews Migratory Bird Act, which authorizes the expenditure of \$7,800,000 for a national system of migratory bird refuges, said Paul G. Redington, chief of the bureau of biological survey of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Henry W. Baldwin of Urbana, Ill., was re-elected president of the league, and President Hoover was re-elected honorary president for the third time.

Winnipeg to Hold Aircraft Show

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WINNIPEG, MAN.—A combined aviation meet and aircraft exhibition, of elaborate proportions, is to be held in Winnipeg on May 24 and 25. According to the plans of its promoters, who are jointly the Aviation League of Manitoba, Manitoba Tourist and Convention Board, Industrial Development Board, Board of Trade,

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ARNOLD GLOVE-GRIP SHOES

and Manitoba Motor League, it will be the largest spectacle of its kind ever held in western Canada. At least 50 airplanes from the United States and eastern Canada are expected to participate in the demonstration, which will be held at Stevenson Field. The exhibition of aircraft and accessories, which is to be held in conjunction with the field demonstrations, will include exhibits by leading aircraft and equipment manufacturers of Canada and the United States.

Motorists Mean to Oppose Undue Shortage in Oils

Back Sincere Conservation,
Says A. A. A., but Will Fight
Artificial Price Increases

WASHINGTON—Car owners of the United States, who annually spend more than \$2,000,000,000 for gasoline and oil, favor a constructive program to conserve the nation's oil resources, but will be quick to oppose any move on the part of the industry to cause an artificial shortage with the purpose of raising prices to the consumers, according to a bulletin issued by the American Automobile Association.

The statement, signed by the association's president, Thomas P. Henry of Detroit, said: "If all elements of the oil industry are sincere in the move to join President Hoover in honest conservation of these resources, there is little danger of unfavorable reaction on the part of the consumers. If, on the other hand, there develops any indication that the oil interests intend to use conservation as a cloak for the creation of an artificial shortage, the organized car owners through their national and local associations, will be found ready to do battle."

Mr. Henry cited figures for 1928 to show that there was no unusual excess in the gasoline supply, although there was an overproduction of crude oil.

"Moreover," he said, "figures for 1928 show that the supply in storage varied from one sufficient to meet 47 days' demand in January to 22 days in August, the peak of the motoring season, when there is the greatest demand for motor fuels and lubricants."

"However, it is natural to suppose that if the oil industry succeeds in curtailing the production of crude oil, it will naturally diminish the amount of gasoline."

"The car owners feel that they have an unquestioned right to demand that an adequate supply of fuel be maintained, based on consumption, and that the move toward conservation be made a cloak to cover a boost in price for gasoline and oils."

YOUTHFUL PROFESSOR
SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—L. G. Melville, formerly public actuary, who is only 26 years of age, has been appointed Professor of Economics at the Adelaide University. He is one of the youngest professors in the world and was selected from numerous applicants from Australia and overseas.

Educators Find That Elders Set Poor Lead for Youth to Follow

New York Group Agrees With Chicago Fellows Acting
as "Coroner's Jury" That Young People
Are Not Inherently "Wild"

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Educators here agree with the findings of the Chicago educators who, acting as a "coroner's jury" in the case of a fatal liquor party at Chicago youth, declared that responsibility for youthful observance of dry laws begins with the parents, should next be assumed by the schools and the press, and carried on by law enforcement agencies.

In response to a request for opinions on the question of liquor drinking among the youth of America, made by The Christian Science Monitor, educators here are in accord in fixing the blame on liquor itself, rather than on prohibition, and declaring the time has come for parents and teachers to take further steps to eradicate the evil.

Dr. Samuel L. Hamilton, professor of religious education at New York University, declared that the case in Chicago was simply an extreme example of what is happening among young people today as a result of wrong ideas of what is worth while. Education that would not be "merely instruction, but a true character reconstruction carried through on the dynamic of vital religion," was the only solution, he said.

Call for Good Example
Prof. Gilbert Raynor, principal of the Alexander Hamilton Commercial High School in Brooklyn, declared that parents, school officials, and city government alike share in responsibility for such occurrences, and held that if the citizenship of the grown-ups of today was good as that of the young people, "we would be getting along very much better."

"Young people are seeking what they call 'living,'" Dr. Hamilton said. "Because of the bad example set them by adults, the powerful suggestions of some motion picture plays which pander to the interest in the morbid and vicious; sensational newspapers and those who have an interest in undermining the influence of certain laws, young people naturally reach wrong conclusions about what is desirable in life."

"They develop a taste for excitement and stimulation, for jazz, speed, chance-taking and lawlessness. When they are being assured that all smart people are violating the prohibition law, it is not curious that they should follow adult precedent and example and complicate all their problems with alcohol."

"The gap is bigger, perhaps, between the adult generation and the younger generation today than it has ever been by reason of the rapid changes of the times. For the protection of our youth, the efforts to bridge it will have to be more serious than have ever before been made. A beginning has been made in the widespread institution over the United States of parent-teachers association to promote the understanding of youth and in the realization by universities of the necessity for departments of religious education in order to give some religious and

moral understanding to general education.

"For the solution lies in education. By this I do not mean merely instruction, but a thorough character reconstruction and development carried through on the dynamic of vital religion. Young people must learn that there is more adventure, romance and thrill in a good life than in the vulgar excitements in which they now seek to find real life. Education of the right sort will impress them with this, but it needs to be transformative rather than informative education. It must not so much impart facts as empower lives."

"Such occurrences as the one that has just been brought so tragically to our attention in Chicago, Professor Raynor said, "are a most sad commentary on the parents, on the school officials and on the city government of Chicago. The fact of the matter is that if our grown-ups would be as good citizens as our young people, we would be getting along very much better."

Youth Never Drier, He Says
Professor Raynor declared that he believed this condition did not obtain in New York City. He had not seen a pocket flask in evidence for more than five years. In the social affairs of his school, he said, "Nothing approaching any such condition exists in New York City. I am completing my thirty-fourth year as high school teacher and principal here and I have never known a time when our young people were as free from the blighting effect of intoxicating liquor as at present. The beer-stuffed boy, the ragged, shoeless and hungry boy of the old saloon days is no longer in evidence, in person or by proxy."

"I attend practically all of the many social affairs of the nearly 4000 boys of this high school, but I have not for more than five years seen a pocket flask among them nor any evidence of any indulgence in intoxicating liquor. Doubtless there are some high school pupils who think it smart to carry flasks, but this is not peculiar to prohibition. It has always existed to some extent."

"If these people who are so tirelessly finding fault with prohibition would use half as much energy to help in its enforcement and the building up of a respect for all law and in setting an example of law observance, a large share of our present social evils would speedily disappear."

WESLEYAN FUND STARTED
MIDDLETOWN, Conn. (P)—Wesleyan University has received \$6700 from the class of 1898 to establish a fund to be known as "The William Kenyon Class of '98 Memorial Fund." The income to be applied toward the payment of tuition fees of a needy student, selected from the three upper classes on the basis of manly effort and unselfish service. The fund is established in memory of Roland Hugh Williams and George Albertus Kenyon, both members of the class of 1898.

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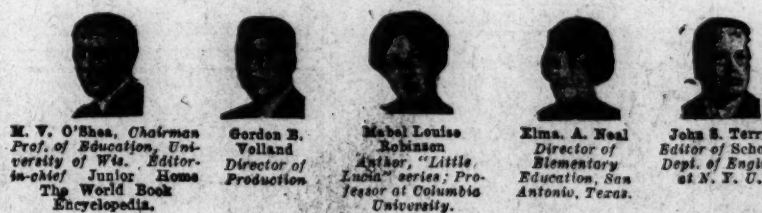
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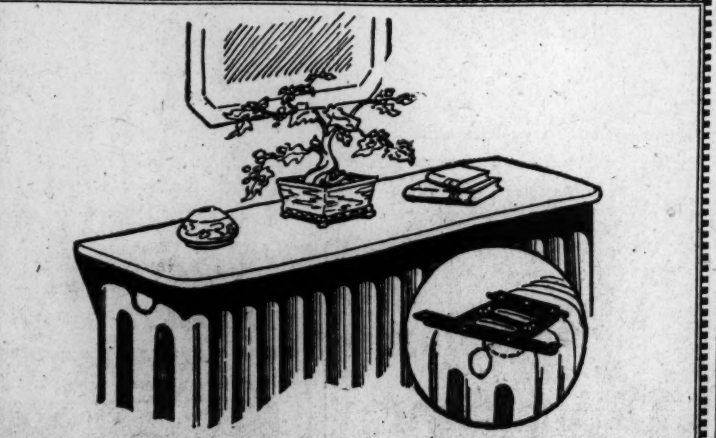
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EFFORT TO PUT SENATE ON AIR GAINS IMPETUS

Dill Encouraged by Wide Response—Urges Test on Hearings

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The movement sponsored last year by C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington, to broadcast the debates of the Senate, has been renewed by him in the form of a resolution authorizing the project. Mr. Dill, co-author of the Federal Radio Act, and congressional authority on radio, is pressing his proposal with increased confidence based on the success of the radioacting from the Senate Chamber of the inauguration of Vice-President Curtis. This was the first time that a Senate event was broadcast from the chamber. Mr. Dill was active in putting through the arrangements of this very successful experiment.

Response Widespread
The public response was so widespread that Mr. Dill was encouraged to renew his effort to make the broadcasting of the Senate event a permanent feature. His resolution would install a microphone at the desk of each Senator, connected to a central switchboard which would regulate the broadcast. To demonstrate the feasibility of

his idea, Mr. Dill proposes that the committee hearings on his resolution be broadcast from the committee chamber. One national radio chain has offered its accommodations for the experiment and Mr. Dill is understood to have assurances from several others that they will join in the venture.

He has put the matter before Senate leaders who have charge of such matters. If approval is obtained he would have the hearings held at night, so as to obtain the largest possible audience. Each Senator on the committee would have an individual microphone. The proceedings would be the same as if no radio hookup was in operation.

Would Convene at Night
Should broadcasting of the Senate's proceedings become an established custom, Mr. Dill declared that one result might be that its sessions would be held in the evening, as are the sittings of the British Parliament, instead of during the afternoon, as is now the practice. This change, he said, would come about because of the greater audience that would be available in the evening hours.

Existing radioacting facilities would be used. He is not inclined to the establishment of a new system for that purpose. A report by War and Navy Department radio experts several years ago discouraged proposals to erect a chain of government stations, showing that 25 high-powered stations would be needed for such a service, and that the necessary wavelengths could not be obtained without seriously handicapping existing organizations.

'Eclipse Hunters' Will 'Shoot' Sun With 65-Foot Camera in Philippines

Naval Observatory's Expedition Reports Equipment "All Set" to Make "Movie" at Ilo Ilo—Planes and Radio to Be Used in Recording Performance

MANILA (AP)—Progress of the United States Naval Observatory expedition to Ilo Ilo, capital of the Province of that name, is reported to the Associated Press in a letter from Commander H. J. Kippeler, head of the project.

"The setting up of our equipment has been practically completed," said the letter, "and only minor adjustments remain before we feel we shall be ready for the eclipse May 9."

"The 65-foot camera which is to be used to take pictures of the sun's corona on 16 by 20-inch plates is ready, also one solar axis with two cameras of 38- and 46-inch focal lengths, and one celestostat with two 11-foot cameras will be ready by the end of this week."

"Our radio receiving apparatus for the reception of time signals has been in communication about two weeks and we have been receiving daily time signals from Manila, Washington and other stations."

"In addition to the observations at Lapus (the district in Ilo Ilo City in which the expedition's station is located) we expect to have a moving picture party at Aniquue (a native village west of Ilo Ilo) and two airplanes from the Asiatic fleet aircraft squadron to make observations in

the air from 8000 to 10,000 feet during the period of totality.

"A destroyer with the latest radio equipment will also be at Ilo Ilo for the purpose of conducting special radio tests."

"Our eclipse party has just returned from Cebu, where it held a conference with the German eclipse expedition (Hamburg University) which is located at Sogod on the Island of Cebu."

'Perth Speaking—Give Me Victoria'

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CANNBERRA, Australia—The Federal Government proposes to establish telephonic communication between Perth, W. Aust., and the eastern states, a distance of about 2000 miles to Melbourne. At present it is possible to speak from Adelaide, S. Aust., to Brisbane, Queensl., which is 2500 miles.

When the line is open between Perth and Adelaide, the Postmaster-General, William Gibson, claims that it will be possible to conduct conversations between Perth and Brisbane, these two cities being 3300 miles apart. The estimated cost of the work which has to be done to complete the service is £72,000. The revenue from the telephone system will be about £13,000 a year, and the annual charges for telephones £9000.

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EXPERTS BACK LAW ALLOWING RAIL MERGERS

Change Essential to Safeguard Short Lines, Is View—Labor Men Dissent

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The advisability of railroad consolidations, the problems which these may be met, were discussed by high rail officials and experts at the semiannual meeting of the Academy of Political Science held here by Columbia University.

Walker D. Hines, formerly director general of railroads during Federal control, who presided, said that since 1920, when the Transportation Act permitting consolidations was passed, the Interstate Commerce Commission has authorized control by other railroads of lines aggregating 42,000 miles in length.

Mr. Hines stressed the distinction between acquiring control and complete consolidation, a point also emphasized by J. P. Blair, general counsel of the Southern Pacific Company. The method of acquiring control has been the favored method in the combinations thus far effected, speakers said.

"Positive and negative defects in the law permitting consolidations," were referred to by Dean Emory R. Johnson of the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, in citing reasons for the failure of the transportation act to produce any definite trend toward rail mergers.

Change in Law Advised
Complete mergers would require a general grouping of the roads, he said, and thus individual mergers cannot be authorized until such a comprehensive plan has been evolved. Due to the difficulties of producing such a plan, Dr. Johnson asserted that a change in the existing law was essential.

Rivalry between competing lines is, however, a greater obstacle even than legislation, he continued, referring to the difficulties thus far encountered in the conferences between eastern roads looking to an agreement on a tentative plan for grouping eastern roads.

A public prejudice toward large corporations, John J. Esch, formerly chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, said. Railroads are not necessarily efficient because of great size nor are small ones always able to maintain their standing, he continued. Mr. Esch urged that voluntary mergers be made the basis of future unifications and that legislation to permit this be enacted. The purpose of such a law, he said, would be to conserve and protect the public interest, safeguard the short lines, maintain competition and make investments in railways secure. Not size, but the ability to earn a net railway operating income is the motive of consolidations, he added.

"Should Safeguard Employees"
Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and W. N. Doak, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, both alluded to the effect which consolidations would have on rail employees and the possibility that some might lose positions which they had expected would be permanent when they entered the service.

"It is my thought," he said, "that in the consummation of any plan of consolidation involving the Baltimore & Ohio, the railroad should safeguard the interests of its employees. More specifically, this means that every man employed should, so far as possible, be retained in the service in the new work and at the same compensation and that this treatment should be extended to the employees of other companies which may be unified with the Baltimore & Ohio."

"To do less than this would be unjust to a large group of deserving men and women who are now looked upon as semi-public servants. The public interest does not require benefits derived from the unjust treatment of those who now man and operate the railroads."

Intricate Designs Said to Aid Cotton

The fashion weather vane is pointing to more and more cotton to furnish intricacy of design and supply fabric for the lengthening skirt, according to the style advisory board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers in its April report.

In fact, with one eye on the trend of fashions and the other on the bobbin and the loom, American cotton manufacturers have an opportunity to keep cotton moving fast for the next five years, these trail-readers on fashion's frontier declare.

Of the different cotton fabrics, organdie—both plain and printed—is

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said to be in a greater demand than for years; plaques are the outstanding sports mode; glinghams are popular for outdoor dress, and volles, muslins and dimities for evening and afternoon wear.

The Cotton Manufacturers' Association points out that cotton has also increased the accessory field, the stitche fabric hat which repeats some color in the costume being particularly in demand. With the straw hat a popular effect is a matched scarf and bag of print.

Ship Lithographs Bring 100 Times Original Prices

Well-Colored Copy of Clipper Sold for \$500—Tiny Craft Reach High of \$3500

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE
SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Some of the N. Currier lithographs of sailing ships, sold this week at the Anderson Galleries in New York as high as \$500, probably brought 100 times their original cost, when issued in 1854. I say probably, for data is not at hand covering these early prices. It seems unlikely that the large folio size produced in quantities by lithography would have sold at first for more than \$5 each.

The top figure mentioned took a well-colored copy of "Clipper Ship Nightingale," dated 1854. The same date was on the "Clipper Ship Lightning," which was sold for \$400. The scarcity of these prints rather than their artistic merits seems to determine their cash value, for several equally early and nearly as good work brought from \$65 to \$75. Among these last were three of "The Dreadnaught," and one each of "The Ocean Express" and "Three Brothers."

London Specimens Sold
London lithographs and engravings of shipping dated between 1800 and 1855 ran from \$12.50 to \$160, with \$30 as an estimated average. The high just named, was brought by an engraving of the "Warrior," the first of the 1850s, Carver and Gorton. The man and T. Bailey, present-day Americans, sold as high as \$525, while J. Heard's and T. A. Jamison's English work of the earlier sort reached \$475.

With ship models were put up the worked of recent years climbed to high figures. Several American craft changed owners at bids of \$130 to \$200. Flying Cloud going for \$550 and Constitution for \$600. Both of the latter were built in the United States, and completely equipped and rigged.

Used as Whaling Museum
It might seem that there is no limit to what one might spend for these miniature ships, now so popular for decorative uses. Four sold for \$2000 or more, the peak being the final bid of \$3500 for the "Charles W. Morgan," made about 1920.

The original craft built in 1840, is now restored and used as a whaling museum, the property of Colonel Green at South Dartmouth, Mass. The ship's excellence of workmanship and its exact and complete details of equipment and rigging are said to make it one of the finest existing miniatures of an American whaler.

NATIONAL ACADEMY ELECTS 14 MEMBERS

Foreign Associates Named at Washington Meeting

WASHINGTON—Fourteen new members and five additional foreign associates were elected by the National Academy of Sciences at the closing session of the annual meeting.

Prof. E. G. Conklin of Princeton and Prof. Harlow Shapley, director of the Harvard Observatory, were elected to serve on the council for three years ending in April, 1932.

The new members are: Roger Adams, Urbana, Ill.; Irving Widmer Bailey, Bussey Institution, Boston, Mass.; Albert Francis Blakeslee, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; James Bryant Conant, Cambridge, Mass.; George H. R. Hardy, New York City; Joel Henry Hildebrand, Berkeley, Calif.; William H. Koster, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y.; Frank Leverett, Ann Arbor, Mich.; Paul Willard Merrill, Mount Wilson Observatory, Pasadena, Calif.; David Hill Tennent, Bryn Mawr College; George Hoyt Whipple, University of Rochester; Clark Wissler, American Museum of Natural History, New York City.

The foreign associates are: Richard Hertwig, University of Munich; Frederick Orpen Bower, Glasgow, Scotland; C. de Vallee-Pousin, University of Louvain; Willem de Sitter, Sterrwacht te Leiden, the Netherlands; Arnold Sommerfeld, University of Munich.

SANTA FE REFUNDING INVOLVES \$281,751,800

TOPEKA, Kan. (AP)—Authorization for issuance of a first lien refunding mortgage to refund all outstanding bonded indebtedness of the Santa Fe Railway system amounting to \$281,751,800 and for issuance of such additional bonds as may be necessary in the future was granted by stockholders of the company April 25.

WOMEN VOTERS SEEK CHANGE IN GOVERNMENT

Regulation of Utilities Is Also on Study Program of Council

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Recognizing its timeliness because of the attitude of President Hoover, on the subject, the Council of the League of Women Voters meeting here has voted to take up immediately the study of the reorganization of the Federal Government.

Miss Elizabeth J. Hauser of Girard, O., head of the efficiency in government department, pointed out that league members had shown great interest in the possibilities of reorganization of federal departments and they wished to be prepared to follow the proposals which will be presented by the present Administration. In accordance with the league's established rule, the topic will be on the study program of the league alone and no legislative action will be taken on any reorganization problems until league members by a national vote decide that they have studied the subject thoroughly.

The regulation of public utilities, which is a new subject on the study program of the National League of Women Voters, was the subject of a forum discussion in the council meeting.

Prof. Martin G. Glaeser of the University of Wisconsin, presented the historical background talk; Joseph Eastman, a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, discussed regulation from an administrative point of view; Dr. John A. Ryan of the National Catholic Welfare Council treated it from a public welfare angle, and Prof. John H. Gray of the American University discussed the economic phases. Another participant was Mrs. William J. Carson of Philadelphia, author of a new league publication entitled, "An Introduction to the Study of the Regulation of Public Utilities."

Delegates to the council were received at the White House by President and Mrs. Hoover.

Swedes to Study Climate of Asia

Expedition to China and Gobi Desert Obtains Remainder of State Appropriation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
STOCKHOLM—Dr. Sven Hedin, who last year asked the state to support his expedition to China and the Gobi Desert to the amount of 500,000 kronor, from the Swedish Government, received half at that time and the remainder recently.

This means that his expedition can continue its work for two years more from May 1, when the new grant comes into effect. Dr. S. N. Hedin, G. Bexell and Folke Bergman are the main expeditions who will connect up with the main expedition at the headquarters in Urumtschi.

Dr. Hedin's mission is the study of the climatic changes of past epochs through which he hopes to explain the reasons for the present climate of central Asia.

Mr. Bexell will specialize in a study of the flora and fossil growths to be found in this district and further investigation of the zoonova flora will be made by Dr. Norin.

MANCHESTER WOMEN KEEP TO HOME CITY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MANCHESTER, Eng.—While Manchester is providing an average of 60

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Greenhouses, Onondaga Valley
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men a month for settlement in the British Dominions, under the Overseas Settlement Act, not a single application from women was handled last year.

In view of the numbers leaving Manchester each month a migration committee has been formed by the Manchester City Council to look after the interests of the emigrants and to see that promises made to them are carried out.

Student Grading Plan is Criticized as Old-Fashioned

System of Marking to Show Ability Is Believed to Be of Little Use

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SPOKANE, Wash.—The system of grading or marking a student will be cast into the discard if several of the prominent authorities on education attending the thirty-first annual session of the Inland Empire Education Association have their way.

Dr. F. J. Kelly, president of the University of Idaho, discussing the matter, said:

"We are not putting up to the children a sufficiently high motive for their work. We are enslaved to a system of marks and grades and report cards. From the kindergarten through the university, children are led to think of marks and credits as the real ends of education."

"I am confident youth do not need these superficial incentives. Education can be made sufficiently real that it constitutes its own reward."

Dr. Kelly said the best work he ever saw in an elementary school was where there was no grading system. The child was put where he could profit most. Practically this same opinion was expressed by Dr. D. E. Phillips, department head of education, Denver University; Dr. M. Lyle Spencer, president of the University of Washington, and Mrs. E. Williams, teacher of methods in the Cheney Normal School. Mrs. Williams advocates the replacing of classroom instruction by a system of individualized study and instruction.

The legislative angle of the convention took the form of a proposed plan to be submitted to the legislature of Washington for a state supported retirement fund for teachers who have served for 35 years. The plan proposes a 50-50 contribution of state and teacher to a fund to be used upon retirement.

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NEWSPAPERMEN TO FACE QUIZ ON POWER CO. DEAL

Boston Men Called to Tell Facts in Sale of Herald-Traveler

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The reported purchase of a controlling interest in two newspapers in Boston, the Herald and Traveler, by utility interests, will be inquired into by the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing on April 30, it has been officially announced.

The hearing will be held as a part of the commission's investigation of propaganda methods used by the power industry, which has already been in process over a year and has revealed use of schools, textbooks, newspaper releases, lobbying, political campaign funds and numerous other means to influence public opinion.

Robert Lincoln O'Brien, formerly president of the Boston Publishing Company, and James Garfield, secretary, have been summoned as witnesses for April 30. W. N. Hurlbut, vice-president, International Paper and Power Company, Boston, and John R. Macomber, director, will also testify.

William T. Crawford, of Stone & Webster, Inc., Boston, secretary of the Sierra Pacific Power Company, testified before the commission that his company was engaged in interstate commerce, buying current from the Pacific Gas & Electric Company in dry seasons and transmitting it across state lines into Nevada. Ninety per cent of the power generated by his company goes into Nevada, he estimated. Reno being the largest city served. Robert E. Healey, chief counsel for the commission, declined to give a reason for the extended questioning of the witness on the relations of his company with the Pacific Gas & Electric Company, but announced at the conclusion of the testimony that he was inclined to think he had enough evidence without calling witnesses from California.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Trade Commission's proposed investigation into the proposed purchase of a controlling interest in two newspapers in Boston, the Herald and Traveler, by utility interests, will be inquired into by the Federal Trade Commission at a hearing on April 30, it has been officially announced.

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Our Floor Coverings Section has a most complete assortment of beautiful Whittall rugs.

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tigation into the reported purchase of the two Boston newspapers by the paper company was instituted after George W. Norris (R.), Senator from Nebraska, had requested such an inquiry.

Edgar A. McCulloch, chairman of the commission, said the commission also had received a letter from Senator Norris asking for an investigation into the alleged purchase of the control of several newspapers in Alabama by public utility interests. The chairman added the commission has taken the Nebraska Senator's request in regard to the Alabama situation under consideration.

Senator Norris said in his letter to the commission he had referred to his speech in the Senate in which he said he had heard that power interests were dissatisfied with the attitude of the newspapers in Alabama, and that they were taking steps to establish another paper. He said he understood that since then the paper had been started.

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\$2.19 pair
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are greeted with approving glances from your discriminating friends. Hanan commands the services of notable shoe experts.

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Our Floor Coverings Section has a most complete assortment of beautiful Whittall rugs.

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MASSED ATTACK ON NORTH POLE READY FOR 1930

Dirigibles to Be Unleashed
Over Arctic in Spring,
Says Wegener

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
HAMBURG—A definite program for arctic exploration by German dirigibles has been announced by Dr. Georg Wegener, vice-president of the International Aeroarctic Society.

"During April and May, 1930," Dr. Wegener says, "several arctic flights are planned with the big dirigibles. At that time of the year the long polar night is over, yet the ice is still firm, the air reasonably quiet and the summer fogs not yet developed."

"It is anticipated that Dr. Fridtjof Nansen will be leader of the expedition and Dr. Eckener, who commanded the Graf Zeppelin on its voyage across the Atlantic last year and who recently brought it safely home from its first Mediterranean cruise will be in command of the airship itself. An international team of experts is now engaged in working out details of the proposed flight.

"The Russian Government is expected to effect an anchor mast in northern Russia and it is hoped another will be placed in Alaska and between these two points flights back and forth are planned as well as round trips starting from either point.

Through Unexplored Regions
"There will be exploration flights in the entirely unexplored region between the north pole, the western part of the North American continent and eastern Siberia. It is not yet determined if there is a large tract of land, as has been conjectured from the changes of tides on the coast of Siberia, or whether the deep ocean discovered by Nansen on the other side of the arctic extends into this region. Proof of the existence of a deep ocean around the north pole in connection with the presence of the very high continent known to exist around the south pole would show interesting harmony in the formation of the earth.

"Nansen is also particularly interested in investigating the connection between the shallow water that surrounds the coasts of the arctic continents as nearly everywhere else on earth. At depths of about 600 feet this shallow water apparently changes abruptly to extreme depths. The deep-sea search for undiscovered islands in the shallow part of the arctic seas. The problematic Andreev land, to the north of east Siberia, will also be investigated. Nicholas II Land, now called Norda, which has been seen but is entirely unexplored, is also to be mapped from the air.

"The party likewise hopes to learn more of the ocean currents, particularly what becomes of the warm water which pours constantly into the nearly land-locked Arctic Ocean. It appears that the floating ice of the polar sea presses incessantly from the region of east Siberia toward Spitzbergen and Greenland.

Polar Water Moving South
"The extraordinary low temperatures, noted in the extreme depths of the oceans in the warm regions, are due to a slow current of polar water moving toward the equator. Study of the temperatures, the salinity and of the animal and plant life in various depths will, it is hoped, give valuable explanation of the currents in the polar regions. Nansen has already discovered that at a certain depth the water in the arctic region becomes warmer instead of colder, indicating that he was reaching water from the Gulf Stream.

"From a meteorological standpoint it will also be extremely important to study the arctic air currents, because there is to be found the explanation of many climatic features of these latitudes."

Ample Goods but Few Buyers, Europe Finds

(Continued from Page 1)
greater than in 1913, although the population had increased by only 5 per cent. The necessities of the war had speeded up the wheels of industry, and the factories and mines of Europe were better equipped in 1925 than in 1913. There was, in fact, a superabundant supply of goods, but the channels of trade were choked by high tariffs and restrictions on commerce, while the disorganized exchanges played havoc with finance. The result was that the world's trade was in pre-war value only 5 per cent greater than 1913. Europe's share of this trade being 10 per cent below its pre-war level. In short, the

prosperity of nations was being held up by their failure to realize the greater lesson of economic interdependence.

Not only, said the experts, at the Economic Conference, must there be a united effort for greater liberty in commerce, but the rationalization of industries must be carried out on an international as well as on a national basis, so as to remove the obstacles to trade and production caused by a purely national policy of standardization. Nations were exhorted to pool the results of their investigations concerning the best means of saving waste and cheapening production; international industrial agreements, especially in the sphere of heavy industry, were recommended as a means of reducing costs by the more methodical organization of production and distribution, and as a remedy for uneconomic competition and troubles resulting from the fluctuations in trade activity.

Prosperity by Co-operation
Thus the experts proclaimed not only the fundamental axiom that world industry and commerce were interdependent, but laid down the lines by which Europe might achieve prosperity by giving practical application to this idea. Since then, the economic section of the League of Nations has continued its investigations. Indexes have been prepared, showing the growth of population, the production of essential raw materials and foodstuffs and the extent of the world's trade.

The world's industrial production is seen to be increasing even more rapidly than the production of raw materials and foodstuffs. Thus in the United States, manufacturing output in terms of fixed values was in 1925 between 60 and 65 per cent greater than in 1914, whereas the raw materials index was 127. In Canada the gross real value of manufactured products rose by about 45 per cent between 1910 and 1923, while the net value added in manufacture, which is a better measure of industrial growth, increased in Australia between 1913 and 1924-25 by a third, and in New Zealand by 88 per cent.

The increase in the purchasing power of manufactured goods as compared with that of raw materials is one of the most striking features in the post-war economic situation. It has had a most depressing effect on agriculture, because the farmer has to pay more for what he buys and receives less for what he sells all the world over. He is in fact one of the victims of high tariffs and restrictions on trade, while he suffers from other maladjustments in the economic sphere; and the fall in his purchasing power reacts adversely in its turn on the revival of industry in Europe.

Why the Farmer Loses
The farmer suffers in America as well as in Europe, for in the United States the wholesale price index of nonagricultural products was recently estimated at 165, in comparison with the figure 89 as the value of the unit of farm produce in terms of nonagricultural goods. But, if the decline in the purchasing power of the farmers has any effect on the prosperity of American industry, it is not obvious. For the United States is enjoying a period of abounding prosperity. She is almost the only exception to the rule that a country cannot maintain a large population on a more or less self-sufficient basis. Since the war America has been drawn more and more into closer economic relations with the rest of the world. It takes more rubber, tin, oil and wool from abroad, particularly from the British Empire, and more silk from Asia. It has enormously increased its investments in Europe, the interest on which returns to America in goods and services. It is as impossible now to conceive of the United States standing aloof in the economic sense, as to think of her thrust back to the colonial days.

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This Door Will Stay Shut



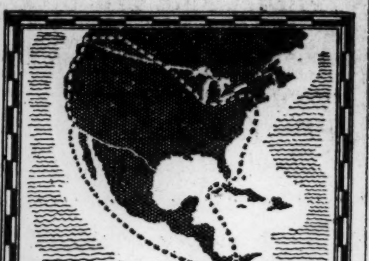
This Door, Shown at the Third International Exposition of Architecture and Allied Arts in New York, Was Built for the New Home of Edsel Ford in Detroit. It Took Six Months to Build and Cost \$10,000. It Is of Wrought Bronze With Silver Finish.

Architect Urges Craft to Devote Effort to Color

Get Away From Drab Hues,
Says New York Man, and Go
to Nature for Hints on Tints

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—The need for color in architecture designs was stressed by Julian Clarence Levi, prominent New York architect, in an address at the Architectural and Allied Arts Exposition at Grand Central Palace. Mr. Levi urged architects to study color in nature and to get away from the persistent use of "gray ecclesiastic, white classic and yellow brick commercial" in building construction.

"All advance in architectural design has been forced upon the architectural profession," he continued.



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in furthering all projects for civic, state, national and international betterment.

The development of artistic interest as described as the logical step following the establishment of improvements in community and civic living. She declared that interest in any form of art, properly encouraged and directed, might become a lever by which the whole tone of a community could be raised.

"The interest which young people generally display in an exhibition such as this," she declared, "is definite evidence of the broader influence which characterizes modern education. A few years ago we would not have found school children visiting an architectural exhibition, nor teachers who realized the importance of taking their classes to it."

American Firms Seek Extension of Arbitration

Analysis of Dispute in India to
Be Made as Test of Ad-
justment Policy

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—A study of test cases in international arbitration is to be undertaken by the American Arbitration Association as a means of furthering the use of arbitration between American and foreign firms, it has just been announced here.

The action followed a conference between officials of the American Arbitration Association and representatives of 35 of the leading exporters and importers here. Among the test cases which will be analyzed by the association is one which involves a dispute with a firm in Bombay, India, and which has been in the courts for three years without a decision.

The growing complexity of business makes it necessary that disputes be submitted to expert adjudication, William C. Redfield, one-time Secretary of Commerce and an honorary president of the arbitration association told the conference. Joseph Mayer, foreign relations counsel, told the conference that the foreign point of view holds that arbitration of international disputes should be conducted in the country where the defendant resides, while American business men generally hold that the dispute should be arbitrated where the goods are located.

Mr. Mayer emphasized the progress which had been made in the arbitration of disputes in the fur industry in which the majority of all the questions which arise are of an international character.

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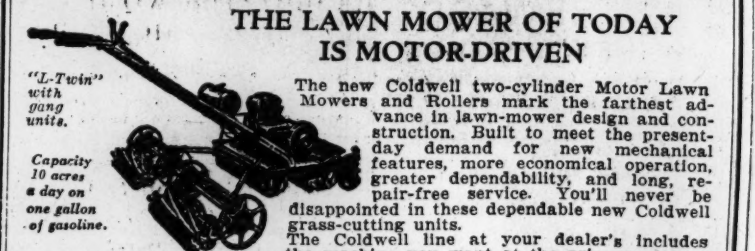
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to buy, but they surely will cost you more in the long run, and they never will look right, nor give good service.

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are custom made to harmonize with your home, and carefully fitted by experts. They furnish absolute protection. The Capronia netting is absolutely rustless—it never needs renewing or painting. Wood or all-metal frames for windows, doors, porches, outdoor sleeping rooms, etc., also Burrowes Ideal Rolling Screens.

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Burrowes' All-Metal Weather Strip—Immensely Superior—Complete Protection—Practically Invisible



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COLDWELL Dependable Lawn Mowers
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ILLINOIS SOCIETY TO CHANGE PLEA ON VIVISECTION

Will Seek Ban on Use of
Dogs Only—Doctor Opposes Experiments

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—The Anti-Vivisection Society has decided to substitute for a bill forbidding vivisection of any kind in Illinois, one placing the vivisection ban on dogs only, which will be introduced shortly. It has become known here, following the first public hearing of the original bill which, it was learned, the Senate committee considered too radical.

In the first public hearing in this State on the proposal to establish a blanket ban against any and all vivisection, friends of the measure declared to the senate public health committee that the practice of vivisection in any form was needlessly cruel.

They spoke before a large audience held in the council chamber of the Chicago City Hall. They were followed by the opposition to the bill which had called several professors, heads of two universities and prominent members of the medical profession, applauded by a gallery filled with young medical students.

Doctor Opposes Abuses
Not every medical practitioner, however, was lined up with the advocates of vivisection. Dr. William Field, a member of the American Association for Medical Physical Research, made an appeal for the restriction of vivisection in behalf of the opponents of the practice.

"I am not an anti-vivisectionist," he said, "but I am against the abuses of vivisection. I am opposed to the repetition of experiments that have been done 1000 times, that have even been filmed. It would be sufficient to do once. Yet every new class is treated to some fresh experiments. 'The cruelty instinct is aroused by such experiments. The two young men now in the penitentiary, whose crime was so long in the headlines,

were vivisectionists. There should be some way of preventing such experiments."

"To say that animals used in experiments do not suffer because they are put under an anesthetic is not to state the facts. Many animals are not anesthetized. The application of an anesthetic would in many cases frustrate the very object of the experiment."

Courage of Few Praised

John S. Codman, vice-president of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society, praised the courage of a few men in the medical profession who have frankly admitted what is done in the laboratories. Dr. Richard E. Cabot of Harvard, he said, although an advocate of vivisection, had stated in a letter that some of the work now being done in the laboratories is not humane and very far from painless.

People who wish to learn for themselves what is done in the laboratories can find out by reading reports of experiments in the medical journals, said Mr. Codman.

Humanitarian reasons for the passage of the bill were urged by John Snigg, an attorney of Springfield, Ill. "There is a rule that a teamster cannot hurt his horse on the streets of Chicago," he said, "but a doctor in the secrecy of his laboratory can inflict torture if he wishes. Even if some good comes from such experimentation it is at too great a cost."

CONTROLS VALLEY PIG IRON
PITTSBURGH—Davison Coke & Iron Company has leased Cherry Valley blast furnace plant of Hanna Furnace Company of Leontina, O. and Claiborne Company of Alliance Coke & Iron Company at Shreveville, Pa. These furnaces will be operated in conjunction with Neville Island plant of Davison Coke & Iron Company in control of merchant pig iron situation in the valley district.

Add a pat of Deliciousness

To make just plain, wholesome bread a thousandfold more tasteful, spread on a pat of Better Butter deliciousness. Good old fashioned creamy flavor—June-seasoned with clover-field freshness! No better butter can be made than Better Butter.

Before you say Better Butter, always say Fairmont's!

FAIRMONT'S Better Butter

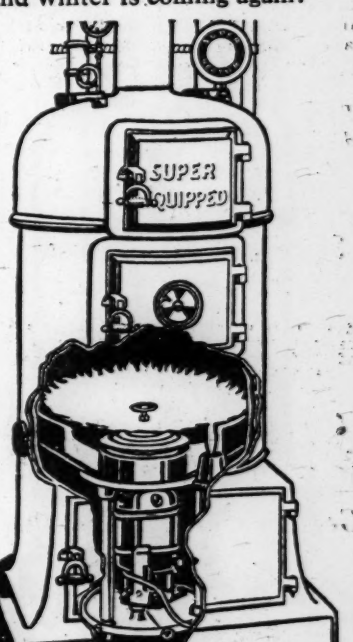
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Other Fairmont Products Are:
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SUPER Automatic OIL HEATOR

NOW is the time to banish coal dust and ashes from your home forever

Winter has gone, but the traces of coal grime and ash dust still linger in carpets and curtains—and winter is coming again!



THE SUPER FITS COMPLETELY INSIDE THE AVERAGE HOME FURNACE

Why not plan right now to enjoy oil heat from now on? It is dependable, care-free and economical. Why put off any longer the enjoyment of this most convenient of all modern conveniences?

Be sure to investigate the SUPER Automatic Oil Heater. It fits completely inside the home furnace. It burns low-priced fuel oil efficiently. It is tested by the United States government and listed by the National Board of Fire Underwriters. It is made in a large modern factory famous for the manufacture of automatic machinery. It is the lowest priced, high quality motor-driven oil burner on the market.



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DAYTON—23 S. Ludlow St.
ST. LOUIS—706 Olive St.
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ST. PAUL—400 Robert St.
OMAHA—1506 Farnam St.
(World-Herald Bldg.)
DENVER—607 Sixteenth St.
SAN FRANCISCO—60 Kearny St.

Twice-the-Ink is Chilton Pen's middle name. At least Twice-the-Ink—actually 100% to 500% greater ink capacity than other self-filling pens of same size—remember that the next time your old-style pen runs dry. Handsome Chiltons \$3.50 each up to \$30. for de luxe sets.

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RESOURCE POOL TO KEEP PEACE, BARUCH'S PLAN

Individual Profit Should Be
Taken Out of War, He
Tells Reserves

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Properly organized, the great pool of economic resources in the United States could keep the peace of the world, Bernard M. Baruch, New York head of the War Industries Board in President Wilson's Administration, told delegates to the national convention of the United States Association of the Reserves Officers' Association of the United States. He demanded that individual as well as national profit be taken out of war.

"The greatest pool of resource on the earth is the United States," he said, "and it is clear beyond argument that the essential corner stone of national defense should be provision for use of our resource in war. I will venture the statement that this pool is so great that, if properly organized, it could not only resist any attack—it could keep the peace of the world."

The subject discussed by Mr. Baruch was "The Economics of Modern War." He spoke particularly of the evils of price fixing, profiteering and dissipation of resources through wastefulness with consequent post-war depressions.

Favors Strong Defense

Mr. Baruch advocated strengthening of national defense to enable America to exert the best influence to insure peace over the world. A system of boards and administrative committees similar to that which functioned in war times should be set up with broad powers to classify and mobilize the national resource. In the event of another emergency, he added, the President should have the power to declare that prices on the "latest day previous to the emergency" on all commodities and services should remain the same.

"As to national agrandizement," Baruch asserted, "President Wilson fathered a doctrine that shall always

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govern us, that never a foot of territory would be added to our boundaries by force. So, as America has taken the lead toward making impossible national profit through war, it, too, may be America's privilege to point the way toward making impossible individual profit through war.

"If unusual profit, whether national or individual, is a cause of war, and if such profits can be taken out of war, it is criminal not to do so," he declared.

Learned New Technique

"Toward the close of the World War the question of relative essentiality of industries was determined by the priorities committee of the War Industries Board in conference with authorities controlling the draft," the speaker said. "We had seized a control of the confusion in buying and had funneled all requirements through the War Industries Board. We had assumed control of our great pool of resource in money, materials and facilities, we had checked inflation, vastly increased available supplies and in doing all this had learned and prepared a new industrial technique which to my mind is largely responsible for the amazing post-war prosperity of the United States."

The time honored conclusion that "any nation having the greater resources will win anyway," Baruch asserted, was not true, as could be illustrated by the experience of Russia in the World War, which, with inexhaustible resources, was only a "side issue" to Germany. Mobilization of resource was the essential that Russia lacked among other things, the speaker said.

Oil Fields Drive Mennonites On to Quieter Frontiers

Kansas Colony Also Pushed by
Need of More Land—Takes
50,000 Acres in Washington

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WICHITA, Kan.—The Mennonites are on the move again from their community near Newton, Kan. Fifty thousand acres of cut-over land near Spokane, Wash., have been leased.

Provision for the expansion of the Newton colony now numbering 15,000 was made when the Mennonite Settlers' Aid Society was organized to find more room when it was necessary.

The Mennonites came to Kansas in 1874 and purchased large tracts of virgin prairie from the Santa Fe Railway. There were 600 in the settlement. They have been thrifty, industrious workers transforming the prairie into beautiful farms and the population has increased until now there are not enough farms to go around to the sons and daughters.

Another element in the expansion of the oil fields. The Mennonites primarily are farmers. The oil fields with their speculative turmoil and general disregard for the things the Mennonites stand for have intruded on the restful peace of the religious colony.

Twenty families, the vanguard of the thousands to follow, already are at work clearing the land on the west slope of the Rockies. A Mennonite church has been organized and the younger members of the sect are preparing to build a colony on a new spot as did their grandparents in Kansas many years ago.

**WISCONSIN HONORS
ELDER LA FOLLETTE**

Friends and Followers See Gift
Statue Unveiled in Capital

WASHINGTON (P)—A statue of the late Robert M. La Follette, the gift of his native State of Wisconsin, was unveiled April 25 in Statuary Hall.

Grouped around the statue during the ceremony were many of his intimate friends, among them Gilbert E. Roe, New York attorney, who assisted the Senator in many of the investigations he conducted; Claude G. Bowers, editorial writer for the New York Evening World, and Democratic keynoter at the last convention; and his two sons, Philip La Follette and Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr.

The statue was presented by Senator Blaine of Wisconsin, and was unveiled by Robert La Follette Sucher, grandson of the Senator and Marion Montana Wheeler, daughter of Senator Wheeler of Montana, who was La Follette's running mate when he ran for President in 1924. The statue depicts the Senator seated in a chair and about to spring from it as he so often did in the Senate.

**MEXICAN EXPLORERS
TO GUIDE CHILDREN**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—The Department of the Federal District has accepted

the offer of the Explorers' Association to put into operation a program for the welfare of the children of the district.

The association will co-operate with the Children's Court officials toward regeneration of juvenile delinquents. Members will also make visits of inspection to factories where children are employed to see that they have proper working conditions and will conduct groups of children to museums and archaeological remains and exhibit exhibits in relation to Mexican history.

**SHAKESPEARE STATUE
DECKED IN NEW YORK**

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Plans for a cleaner stage featured addresses delivered in connection with the observance of the 356th anniversary of Shakespeare's natal day here. The celebration was held at the base of Shakespeare's statue in Central Park.

Against the statue floral tributes were banked high, and there was a wreath of bay leaves from the garden of Shakespeare's birthplace. Among the speakers were the Rev. W. Harold Weigle Jr., chaplain of the Episcopal Atonement, and Maj. George Haven Putnam, vice-president of the English Speaking Union.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Esther M. Page, Portland, Me.; Mrs. Edna Shaw, South Paris, Me.; Howard Shaw, South Paris, Me.; Miss Kate E. Andree, Brighton, Eng.; Mrs. F. W. Hewett, Minneapolis, Minn.; F. W. Hewett, Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. Billy West, South Sutton, N. H.; Robert Willie, South Sutton, N. H.; Mrs. Alice Crossley, Bradford, N. H.; Mrs. Elizabeth Morley, Lowell, Mass.; Miss Doris Gowen, Sanford, Me.; Miss E. T. M. Oviik, The Hague, Holland; Cora E. Jacobson, Lima, O.; Clara E. Shapnell, Lima, O.; Donna C. Shapnell, Springfield, Mass.; Priscilla S. Lawrence, Bronxville, N. Y.; Mrs. Elizabeth Robinson, Pawtucket, R. I.; Mrs. Rose E. Trainer, Central Falls, R. I.; J. Ernest McCoy, Detroit, Mich.

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General Pact for the Renunciation of War

Signed at Paris, August 27, 1928

THE President of the German Reich, the President of the United States of America, His Majesty the King of the Belgians, the President of the French Republic, His Majesty the King of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, Emperor of India, His Majesty the King of Italy, His Majesty the Emperor of Japan, the President of the Republic of Poland, the President of the Czechoslovak Republic,

Persuaded that the time has come when a frank renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy should be made . . . Convinced that all changes in their relations with one another should be sought only by pacific means . . . Hopeful that, encouraged by their example, all the other nations of the world will join in this humane endeavor . . . Have decided to conclude a Treaty . . .

Article 1

The High Contracting Parties solemnly declare in the name of their respective peoples that they condemn recourse to war for the solution of international controversies, and renounce it as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another.

Article 2

The High Contracting Parties agree that the settlement of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be, which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means.

ings, will have a circulation running into millions, it is believed.

Printed in blue letters set in a red and white border, which was reproduced from one designed by Bertram Goodhue, New York architect, for a book page, the poster possesses an unusual artistic quality.

"The people of the United States do not realize what a revolutionary thing the Government did when it signed the Pact of Paris. The only way the pact is going to mean anything, is for the people to find out what it provides," declared Arthur C. Watkins of the council, explaining the motive of the poster.

"The pact should not only be studied but should be memorized. When this poster is hung in schools, children will very quickly get the phraseology and will take it home to their parents," he pointed out.

With Congress Day by Day

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

House Ways and Means Committee Republicans continued work on tariff bill.

House took up farm bill for amendment and voted down score of proposals.

President Hoover asked Congress to make \$4,500,000 available to combat fruit fly pest.

Senate continued farm bill discussion with Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa attacking the Administration stand against the debenture plan.

Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, appealed for "more reasonable and commonsense" during the protest against firing on the Collier Tat Jones by a coast guard patrol boat.

Minister Massey of Canada delivered his country's reply to a note of the sinking of the I'm Alone to Secretary Stimson.

Opinion that the American beet sugar industry was entitled to a higher tariff was expressed by Chairman Haugen of the House Agriculture Committee in a letter to Harry A. Austin, secretary of the United States Beet Sugar Association.

A decision not to attempt to bind all Democrats in the Senate to the export debenture plan as a part of farm relief legislation, was reached at a Democratic caucus attended by 31 of the 39 members of the party in the Senate.

HOLYOKE "Y" CHIEF NAMED
HOLYOKE, Mass. (P)—Frank E. Wood, for 19 years general secretary of the McKeesport (Pa.) Y. M. C. A., has been elected general secretary of the Holyoke "Y" by the directors.

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SCANTILY boned and sectioned with feather-weight elastic make this garment the lightest weight possible.
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Dictator-Presidents Renew Holds in Three Latin-American Nations

Month Witnesses Inaugurations of Executives in Cuba, Ecuador and Venezuela—Their Success Shows Trend to "Strong Governments" in Southern Republics

CHURCHES URGE TRADE PEACE IN AUSTRALIA

Declare Lasting Solution of
Industrial Problem Rests
on True Brotherhood

ADELAIDE, S. AUS.—An appeal by the churches, probably unique in its representative unanimity, has been made in the interests of industrial peace. The signatures include those of the Archbishop of Adelaide (Dr. Spence), the Bishop of Adelaide (Dr. Thomas), Frederick Bullock, president of the Council of Churches, and the presidents of the Methodist Conference, Baptist Union, Churches of Christ, Congregational Union, Presbyterian Assembly, Salvation Army, Society of Friends and Unitarian Church.

The appeal points out that the interests of the community stand above all others, and the people are urged to exhibit kindly toleration in industrial problems. As Australia is faced at present with an industrial situation likely to result in a widespread dislocation of trade and commerce, the various church leaders feel that they ought to unite in a plea for good will, irrespective of class, party or creed.

The appeal has created a great impression among employers and employees alike. "We believe," it runs, "that the social principles involved in the Gospel of Christ demand that the just recompense of the worker shall be a first charge in industry, that workers should labor, not with 'eye service,' but diligently and faithfully, according to their several abilities, and that all differences arising should be settled by methods of conference and conciliation, not by strikes and lockouts."

"We believe, further, that whereas industry is, in its results, the concern, not merely of employers and employees, but also, and most of all, of the general community, in all conferences for the settlement of disputes, there should be representatives of the community, not as economic experts, but to keep a wider outlook and ideal of service before both parties."

"We recognize that grave practical

difficulties often encompass the carrying out of the above principles, but we decline to believe that there is any ultimate antagonism between sound morality and sound economics, nor do we think that any industrial order, which fails to conform to moral principles, can be satisfactory or permanent. We plead for a spirit of patient perseverance and mutual forbearance in the adjustment of these problems.

"Regarding the specific issues now before the public, we recognize the existence of objections to the present system of industrial arbitration as tending to exacerbate class divisions, and as being founded, not on agreement but compulsion. At the same time, we urge on all parties the vital necessity for strictly abiding by all lawful determinations, even in cases of alleged injustice and hardship and for securing any necessary changes by constitutional methods."

"Finally, we believe that only in an atmosphere of true brotherhood can any real and lasting solution be reached. We pray for a revival of pure and undivided religion as necessary for the creation of such an atmosphere. We appeal to all citizens to seek divine guidance at this critical time, and to all Christian people to consider afresh the social obligations of the Gospel."

Scots' Flag Days to Help Restore Livingstone Home

Birthplace of Missionary at
Blantyre to Be Preserved
as National Memorial

GLASGOW.—The committee entrusted with the restoration of David Livingstone's birthplace at Blantyre, Lanarkshire, as a Scottish national memorial to the great missionary are promoting flag days to be held in various towns in Scotland to complete the necessary fund.

Glasgow is to have her Livingstone flag day on April 27, and a letter in support of the scheme and signed by the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir David Mason, Sir Hugh Reid, the Very Rev. Dr. John White, and the Very Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, has been circulated. It reads as follows, in part:

"We wish to take this opportunity to bring to the notice of the Glasgow public the fact that an historic memorial of a unique character is about to be completed within a few miles of the city. The birthplace of David Livingstone at Blantyre was, two years ago, a neglected slum. Today it is, by the skillful craft of architect and artist, rapidly changing to a place of fascinating interest, worthily rivaling the life and work of Scotland's greatest missionary and explorer."

"When the scheme is completed, Blantyre will become a pilgrimage for the many thousands to whom the name of Livingstone means something precious in fortune and determination, and something sublime in achievement."

"Livingstone's memory is one of the greatest moral and religious assets of Scotland. Those who help this cause will therefore be performing a real patriotic service."

CO-OPERATIVE ALLIANCE NOW LISTS 42,992,068

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Statistics recently issued by the International Co-operative Alliance show that at the end of 1927, the membership of co-operative societies affiliated with the alliance was 42,992,068. The largest number of co-operators included in the report are those classified as consumers. These total 31,101,954, and are organized in 43,498 societies, which operate in 33 different countries.

The next highest total is that of the co-operative agriculturists who number 11,644,318 and are organized in 93,926 agricultural societies in 18 countries. The total value of co-operative productions for the year was £265,870,374.

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of Fur Coats at
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rooms.

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KNOTTY PROBLEM FOR BOND STREET
Typical View of Traffic Difficulties in Narrow Three-Line Roadway of London's Leading Shopping Street, Illustrating Reason for Merchants' Effort to Oust the Bus.

Keep Bond Street Clear of Buses, Traders Demand

Private Cars Crowded Out by
Heavy Traffic, High-Class
Shopkeepers Claim

LONDON.—Anything touching Bond Street interests all English people and many besides. Much attention has, therefore, been aroused by the long-drawn-out controversy between the street's merchants and the London General Omnibus Company.

Bond Street shopkeepers are strenuously opposed to buses running through the street, contending that their trade is the so-called "carriage" trade and that if their customers cannot depend on being dropped and picked up by their cars, they will take their trade elsewhere.

On the other hand, London's queer geographical layout is such that there is no satisfactory alternative route for the buses and the bus company publicly announces that it will offer strenuous objection to the latest move to oust its vehicles. Common belief is that the bus company, having progress and growing traffic congestion on its side, will win. The company has issued a long statement justifying its position which concludes:

"Bond Street is a shopping and business street, and from which transport facilities are needed. About 21,500 omnibus passengers pass through Bond Street every day. Over a third of this number start and end their journeys at points in Bond Street itself, and a large number get on or off at the leading points in Bond Street at each end."

"The trouble with the street is its width, which is at best enough for three lines of traffic, at worst for only two."

"Bond Street is always blocked by waiting cars and parcels vans. Having regard to the importance of the

street, the police ought to insist on the removal of these vehicles out of Bond Street, except when they are picking up or setting down, loading or unloading. The street cannot be a parking place for private cars. It is part of the street system of London, and must be primarily devoted to the movement of vehicles, not their rest."

Dutch Do Without Espionage Service

Movements of Foreign Spies
Are Watched by Ordinary
Detective Methods

AMSTERDAM.—No doubt the friends of Holland abroad will hear with some measure of appreciation that this little country situated in one of those parts of Europe which are considered to be of undoubted international political interest, does not want to meddle with espionage service and contra espionage services and similar activities.

In reply to questions addressed to him by Mr. Marchant, member of the Second Chamber, concerning the existence of a Netherlands contra espionage service, Mr. de Geer, Premier and Minister for Finance, recently made a statement to the effect that in the Netherlands there exists no espionage or contra espionage service.

For the last 16 years, the war estimates have included an item "secret expenditure," which in 1918 was brought up to 40,000 florins and was afterward reduced to 30,000 florins, but this item was not inserted with an eye to either espionage or contra espionage. As far as it has any connection with espionage, it aims at a certain supervision over the movements of foreign spies. No spies are engaged for this work, only the legitimate detective service being employed.

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system of migration should be replaced by the spending of money on making Australia attractive in order to encourage migration," said Sir Hugo to a gathering of the Federation of British Industries at Bradford. "Australia's desire to go ahead quickly has caused a state of affairs which hampers migration, mainly due to the fact that in a country of only 6,500,000 people, everything has tariff protection up to the hilt."

The speaker declared that inasmuch as the Australian people only have to tax themselves to the extent of £10,000,000 a year to make up sinking funds and interest on their borrowing, the financial position of the Commonwealth must be admitted to be very sound.

Playing Fields of British Isles Cover Wide Area

Generous Response Received
to National Appeal for
Land and Funds

LONDON.—Started some two years back and with the Duke of York as an enthusiastic president, the National Playing Fields Association has published some of the direct and indirect results achieved.

A total of 535 acres of land, to the value of £138,000, has been given to the association or to local authorities in response to the appeal and further gifts of this kind are still being received.

Contributions of more than £164,000 have been made to the association and its branches.

The Carnegie trustees have set aside £200,000 to be used for the purchase or laying out of recreation grounds.

More than 300 schemes for purchasing or laying out playing fields have been initiated by local authorities or committees during the last 18 months and referred to the association for advice and financial support. These schemes extend to a total area of 3806 acres, and involve an outlay of £1,130,674.

Since the national appeal was launched, facilities for public recreation have been or are being provided at a cost of £1,632,674, apart from many important schemes carried through by local authorities without aid from the association and the Carnegie trustees. These results are very encouraging, but the evidence of the serious shortage of recreation grounds is still overwhelming.

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NATIONALIST CHINESE HEADS LEAVING LEAGUE

New Movement Seems to
Have Support of Influential
Men at Nanking

PEIPING, China.—Sympathetic observers in North China are watching with growing concern the movement among some of the Nationalist leaders to withdraw from the League of Nations. The present movement is the second of a similar nature within a few months, the first occurring when China failed to re-election to a non-permanent seat on the League Council last year.

The new movement, however, appears to have the support of several influential men at Nanking. Its motives are not altogether clear, but one of them seems to be the fact that China has not been able to pay its yearly dues to the League, which are now several years in arrears. Some of the Nanking leaders assert that the need for money in China is so pressing that the Government cannot afford the luxury of membership in the League.

The present movement is also supported by some men who declare that China's interests will be within her own country for the next decade, and that this country cannot hope to play an important part in international affairs. They believe that the people's interest should be turned toward domestic questions as far as possible, and that the Government should emphasize such questions even more strongly than is done in more fully organized countries.

But the movement is being resisted most strongly by a large number of the leaders at Nanking, and unless some unforeseen development occurs, it appears likely that they will be able to overcome the present opposition as they have similar movements in the past. The recent visit of M. Avenol, undersecretary of the League has had an excellent effect.

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THE YOUNG FOLKS' PAGE

Cornelius and the Fiddler

By L. B. POWELL

OLD Cornelius, the cobbler, sat clobbering shoes in his tiny shop in a village among the hills. It was evening, and the sun threw long shadows down the village street. A happy man was Cornelius, though he rarely left his shop, for he was busy clobbering all day, big shoes and little shoes, shoes with toes turned in and in some with their soles worn through.

Cornelius often hummed to himself as he drove in the sprigs with his short, stumpy hammer, or rounded off the rough leather with his little smoothing tool. And the secret of his contentedness was this: he could read in each pair of shoes he mended a story about their owner, and he imagined all sorts of things about where the shoes had been, or where they might go when he had finished mending them. And he would tell him much about the character of their owners, and sometimes he would find a tune to hum which seemed to fit in with the character he judged the owner to possess. But he had one favorite tune, that he was nearly always singing, and the words of it went like this:

And as I clobber with needle and thread,
I judge the world by the way they tread.
Heels worn thick and soles worn thin,
Toes turned out and toes turned in,
There's food for thought in a sandal skin!

Well, it happened that old Cornelius was humming this tune when Mary, his niece, came running home, her face flushed with excitement.

Dancing on the Green

"What do you think," she cried as she ran into the shop. "There's a fiddler come to the village. He's playing such wonderful tunes, and we're dancing to them on the green."

"Oh look! There he is!" she cried. "And why! he is coming this way!"

The music ceased, and a few minutes later they heard steps approaching the shop, then came a rap on the door.

"Come in, come in!" sang out Cornelius, and who should walk in, but the fiddler himself, a young, up-right figure, poorly clad, with his fiddle and bow tucked under one arm.

"Good evening to you," greeted Cornelius. "You have traveled far, I presume?"

"Good evening, Cornelius," said the fiddler, who had seen the cobbler's name on the front of the shop. "Yes, I have traveled far, indeed, and yours is a hilly country. Your roads are so stony that my shoes are well-nigh worn out. I have called to see if you can mend them for me, and I'm a poor man, and they are the only pair I have."

"Aye," said Cornelius. "Poor ye may be, but ye've a kind of wealth in your music, and your roving in these hills and dales. Come, let me see the shoes. Ah! they're a bad lot. You have left them far too long. Toes nearly through, soles well-nigh off, and hardly any heel! 'Twill cost ye three shillings to have them done properly, Mr. Fiddler."

But the fiddler shook his head. "Three shillings is more than I have," he said. "I cannot be done."

Now Cornelius had a kind heart, and many were the pairs of shoes he had mended in the past, for he was a man who could ill afford to pay for them, and he had charged them much less than his ordinary fees. So as the fiddler was about to go he stopped him and said, "Bide a minute though. Now, how much do ye want to have them done? If ye were to pay me in kind? Mary, my niece, would like it, aye, and so would I."

"In kind?" said the fiddler. "Well," said Cornelius, "I like this, Mary and I be fond of music, and we don't often hear a fiddle hereabouts. No doubt ye'll think me a queer old sort, but there's always some kind of tune running through my head when I'm clobbering at ye shoes, and whether ye believe it or not, every pair I clobber seems to have a kind of tune to fit it. How would it be now, if ye were to play for Mary and me some tunes to fit in with some of ye shoes—to express their meaning, like?"

A poet at heart, "Cornelius," cried the fiddler, "I see you are a poet at heart! You find music in your clobbering just as I find it in the hills and dales and rushing streams. Why, I think your idea a splendid one!"

"Aye, aye," replied Cornelius, "you with your hills and streams, and me with my shoes. Well now, here, d'ye see, here is a pair of dancing slippers. Dainty things they be, and a dainty maid they belong to, who wants them to be thought of as shoes so that she may go to a dance in town. Tell me now, what sort of tune would ye play for these?"

The fiddler took the shoes, looked at them, and said, "Why, Cornelius, surely such a pretty pair of shoes mean a delicate tune like this," and he began to play a soft, stately dance tune, Paderewski's famous Minuet.

The strains of the fiddle filled the

little shop, and Mary clapped her hands for joy. Cornelius nodded his head gravely to the rhythm, and when at last the tune was over he said, "Aye, that was a merry tune. I almost believe I could have danced to it myself."

"Now here's a stout pair of shoes, climbing shoes they be, that belong to a young man in the village who does a lot of mountain climbing in them. I never mend them but what I think of the fine sights he must see when he's climbing yon mountains."

"Yes," said the fiddler, "I, too, know the mountains, Cornelius, and it seems to me the tune for those shoes would be a mountain tune."

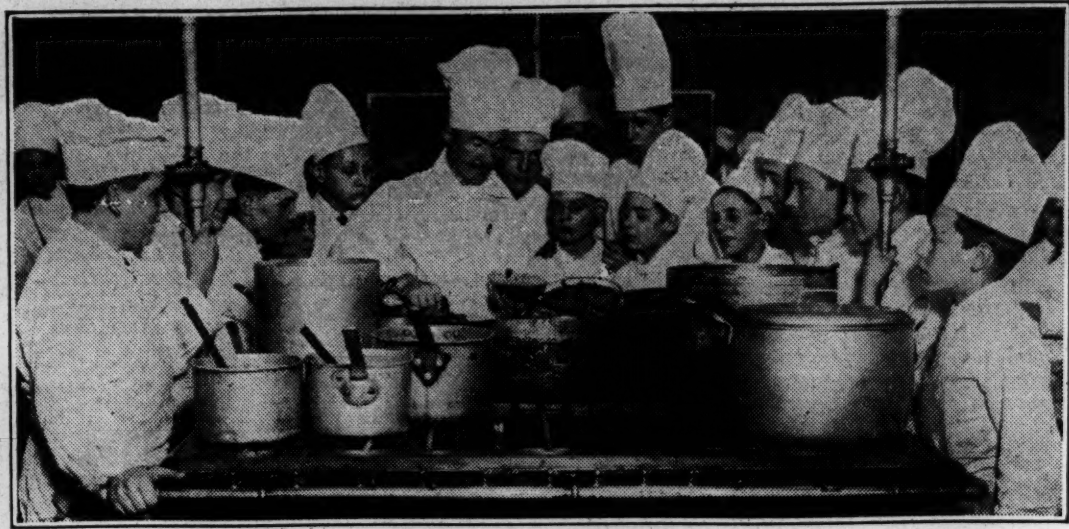
"Evening in the Mountains"

Then the fiddler played again, and the melody seemed the noblest Cornelius had ever heard. It was a piece called "Evening in the Mountains," by Grieg, and as Cornelius and Mary listened, they thought they could see the snow-clad peaks bathed in the mellow light of the setting sun.

When this tune died away, Mary went to a pile of shoes in a corner and pulled out a big pair of boots which she knew very well.

"Ah," said Cornelius, "those belong to Tom, the Carver. Always jogging along with his horse's legs, Tom, and always needing his boots repaired. Now, I wonder what sort of a tune you would play for these, Mr. Fiddler."

"That's easy," replied the fiddler. "I have the very thing—'The Little Horseman,' by Schumann." And, setting off on a merry note, he began to play again, a jolly piece that seemed to have the rhythm of the horse's hoofs in it, and by the time he had finished, Cornelius really im-



Budding Young Cooks Receiving Instruction in the Kitchen.

Sea Cooks

agined himself riding behind Tom's old grey mare.

"Well," said Cornelius when it was over, "I think, Mr. Fiddler, you have done well. Your shoes repaired. But I'll tell you what. You need not wait while I go. You'll be wanting to get on with your roving to be sure, so listen. I've an old pair of shoes here that belong to nobody now, and they look just your size. You shall have them while I mend your own, and you shall come back for yours whenever you like."

The fiddler put on the shoes, and said good-by. "I shall often think of you, Cornelius," he added. "And I shall come back soon to play for you and Mary again."

When the fiddler had gone, Cornelius hummed quietly to himself. Suddenly he looked up. "Aye, Mary, a good evening, it has been, and 'his good' to be paid in something else besides money, sometimes."

Current Events

President Hoover's Message

IN speaking before the annual luncheon of the Associated Press in New York, President Hoover delivered his first message to the Nation since his inauguration. It was a solemn and impressive message, for President Hoover does not hesitate to face disquieting facts and state them openly when this is necessary. He is deeply concerned both because of the criminal record of the United States and because of the disrespect for law which alone makes such a record possible.

Faced by the fact that in the United States "life and property are relatively more unsafe than in any other civilized country in the world," the President said:

"I have accepted this occasion for a frank statement of what I consider the dominant issue before the American people. Its solution is more vital to the preservation of our institutions than any other question before us. That is the enforcement and obedience to the laws of the United States, both federal and state."

"I ask only that you weigh this for yourselves, and if it seems right, that you support it—not to support me but to support something infinitely more precious—the one force that holds our civilization together—law."

And I wish to discuss it as law, not as to the merits or demerits of a particular law but all law, federal and state, for ours is a government of laws made by the people themselves. . . .

"Whatever the values of any law may be, the enforcement of that law written in plain terms upon our statute books is not, in my mind, a debatable question."

"Law should be observed and must be enforced until it is repealed by the proper processes of our democracy."

"The duty to enforce the law rests upon every public official and the duty to obey it rests upon every citizen."

"No individual has the right to determine what law shall be obeyed and what law shall not be enforced. If a law is wrong, its rigid enforcement is the surest guaranty of its repeal. If it is right, its enforcement is the quickest method of compelling respect for it. . . .

"It is the purpose of the Federal Administration systematically to strengthen its law-enforcement agencies week by week, month by month, year by year, not by dramatic displays and violent attacks in order to make headlines, not by letting the law itself through misuse of the law in its enforcement, but by steady pressure, steady weeding out of all incapable and negligent officials no matter what their status; by encouragement, promotion and recognition for those who do their duty; and by the most rigid scrutiny of the records and attitudes of all persons suggested for appointment to official posts in our entire law-enforcement machinery."

"We must have a more efficient machinery."

"We must have a more efficient machinery."

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"We must have a more efficient machinery."

Sea Cooks

CLOSE to the River Thames at Westminster, London, is a nautical school, attached to a large school of cookery, where boys—regular Jack Tars all of them—learn how to make an infinite variety of dishes from a limited supply of food. A sea cook's job is not such a simple affair as it sounds. As a matter of fact, it is a highly trained one.

Many and varied are the rules and regulations laid down in the different kinds of ships as to what each man's daily ration has to be. "Plenty" is the watchword, and on the big liners where refrigerators and other up-to-date appliances are available, a wide selection of food is possible. But smaller ships have to depend on dried or tinned vegetables and fruit, and salted and preserved meat, and this makes the cook's task a harder one. It was only as late as 1916 that it was made compulsory for every British ship over a certain size to carry a cook. Before that anyone, with the most primitive ideas of putting together a meal, was called upon for the task.

Today, in spotlessly clean bright kitchens, boys of all nationalities and ages are initiated into the art of making soups, cakes, puddings and pies, and of boiling and roasting. One section is given over to elaborate appliances, where boys destined for the big liners learn their craft, and another section is fitted only with very primitive outfits for those who have to learn to cook in humber surroundings. On tramp steamers, small yachts, and barges, for instance, there is very little room in the galley for an elaboration of pots and pans.

The boys in the latter section are taught to bake cakes in a bulky beef tin after the contents have been removed, and to cook all preserved provisions by the appliances that are likely to be found at hand on tramp steamers and similar craft.

The London school is essentially practical and makes one of its rules that the preliminary to a course of training as a "sea cook" is a course of life at sea. To spend a year

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or so at sea in some capacity or other is looked upon as essential, and a promising pupil who comes to the school having no experience afloat is generally sent for a cruise on a ship and made to complete his training later.

There are several different courses of really sound training at the London school. With the exception of a floor that rolls and heaves while one is trying to manipulate hot pots and pans, all nautical conditions are reproduced very carefully. It is easy

The Adventures of Waddles

I AM TO GET WHAT VIEWS I CAN ABOUT THE DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN.

SAID KIT, I LIKE THE PLAN, FOR IT WILL SPEED THE MILKMAN UP A BIT.

SAID LEGHORN BILL, 'T'WILL CAUSE A ROW. FOLKS SAY I CROW TOO EARLY NOW.

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The Mail Bag

The Mail Bag is open to all boys and girls, especially to those who would like to offer friendliness and companionship to boys and girls in other states and countries. Letters from overseas are welcome and these need not necessarily be written in English. Address all letters: Mail Bag Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, Back Bay Station, Boston, Mass., U. S. A. For rules concerning interchange of correspondence, see note at end of Mail Bag.

Sherman, Texas

Dear Editor:

To you—for I do feel that you are one of my best friends—and to all the girls and the boys who love the Monitor, I wish to express my appreciation of this wonderful daily international newspaper and for its help in bringing me so close to the young people of all lands. It has made me see so clearly that we are all in reality one large family.

I love the Monitor from the very first headline to the very last word on the editorial page, and I am learning to appreciate it more and more. If I could have a preference, it would be the Home Forum Page, but I especially like the Young Folks' Page, the Editorial Page, the Educational Page, the Fashion Page, and the Daily Features Page. The news columns, too, appeal to me very much because everything printed there is so clean and educational.

Before I close I want to tell you how very much I love Snubs. He is the dearest little dog I have ever known. Please tell the author of Snubs' Diary that Snubs has certainly been a beloved visitor in our home, and now he has such a firm foothold that we consider him a member of the family.

I have enjoyed the articles on the youth of today: "Youth—that perennial fact and recurrent challenge!" I am 18 and glad to be engaged in a crusade of love and friendly understanding.

I should like to write to girls of any country of the world. I shall try to make my letters interesting and to tell something of this grand "Lone Star" State of ours. I have a small and "bookish" knowledge of French and Spanish, and I should like to correspond with anyone who knows these languages. Only recently have I realized the desirability of writing to someone in Canada and Mexico, and I should appreciate letters from either place.

Eunice J.

Lynwood, California

Dear Editor:

The last time I wrote to the Mail Bag, I was living in northwestern Arkansas, but I have traveled halfway across the continent and lived in Los Angeles and Lynwood since then.

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Music of the World—News of Art

Parisian Novelties

By EMILE VUILLERMOZ

AMONG the countless novelties offered by the symphony concerts at the end of the Paris season with an almost disconcerting prodigality, there is one which, by its inception, gives food for thought: it is a "Ballet" of Albert Doyen, written for contralto solo, chorus of children and orchestra. This work, which, outwardly, does not seem to differ very much from so many other works, sets forth, all the same, with disturbing simplicity, a problem of singular gravity.

Have you reflected at all upon the part that music plays in the present civilization, and more particularly in that of France? Certainly, the technique of composition has developed, been perfected and endlessly varied. Technically, music is progressing with giant strides, annexing sound effects of indisputable novelty with unparalleled avidity. In the realm of harmony and in that of timbre, more and more daring explorations and more and more fertile prospects are being made.

But the secondary rôle which music should play, which allows Amphion to build towns and Orpheus to make peace reign among the wild beasts, seems little by little to have become an essentially egotistic game. A musician, an author, tends to think only of himself, or of a very limited little group of friends who constitute a "coterie." One marvels that the public is not enthusiastic about French masterpieces. It is because they feel very definitely that these masterpieces have not been written for them, but have been, if one may say so, constructed "against" them, like a shield or bulwark. The crowd is systematically excluded from these delicate delights.

A Grave Mistake
Is there any need to stress the grave mistake that artists commit in refusing, in a country like France, to abandon this narrow individualism that has become clearly anachronistic? No man of today can boast of being able to do without his fellows. The rhythm of our industrial civilization comprises an increasingly energetic individualism of collectivity into all the spheres of human activity. Music cannot escape from it. It should take this new orientation of the life of the people into consideration, or disappear.

Paris, moreover, is, moreover, absurd to compose confidential works for a large orchestra, since there can only be large orchestras in halls that are open to the public. The record alone permits individual study in the home of a symphony or an opera. But, inasmuch as not every hearer possesses a gramophone, it would be wise not to despise too much the great assembly of well-disposed listeners.

All this question of sociology is contained in Albert Doyen's work, which forms part of a whole built in collaboration with Georges Duhamel and entitled "The Voices of the Old World." In this we hear a mother telling her children a beautiful story, to turn their attention away from a storm. This simple, everyday dialogue possesses an extremely picturesque and sympathetic atmosphere. The mother tells the tale of the city of Talmont that was threatened by floods. The thunder and lightning at the start cause some distraction in the young audience but little by little the new Schéhérazade takes possession of the imagination of her surrounding company, which no longer thinks of anything but the splendid adventure and loses any notion of actuality. A delicate apology for the dream that consoles men for so many sad events.

Simple and Taking
The musical recital of Albert Doyen is simple and taking. In a style devoid of "literary" affectations, he has given the picture its maximum of persuasive force. And the arrival of his mystery ship is realized with unusual cleverness and astonishing, airylike color.

Here is music whose conception attests a large generosity of a social as well as an artistic order. Here is art engaging the collective feeling. There is nothing in common with that forsaken article called "art for the people," like those lines reserved for works of charity. This score has an indisputable musical and imaginative value, but it bears its originality of being charitable and gentle which, you will admit, grows rarer and rarer in these days. The composer's intention is to be more numerous? It is really humiliating from the point of view of the moral, pure and simple, to observe that a score like that which has just been heard is a sort of curiosity and remains a work of exception.

At the Colonne concerts, there has been an avalanche of novelties given to little purpose. An Overture to "Penthesilea," of Marc Delmas, made us regret that of Bruneau, which was a more discerning tribute to the Queen of the Amazons. Then, we had the presentation of the four "Spanish Fables" of Raoul Laparra, written it is said, specially for a gypsy dancer, the Señora Carmen Granados. One finds here again the desperately Iberian ideal of the ardent author of the "Habanera." These four dances, called "Zambra," "Pandangullo," "Agones" and "Jota," are evidently quite in accord with the Spanish melody as conceived by the Frenchman of the Midi since Chabrier's "España"; but seemed to be

entirely remote from the very special accent of the "Amour Sorcier" of Manuel de Falla, a more careful and profound painter of the gypsy character.

Only the Profile

There lacks in it that sense of environment, the atmosphere, the wild, varied love of pleasure and that rhythm—internal, not external—that makes the very essence, the core of Spanish music palpitate like an untamed heart. One does not find here that yielding pride, that chivalrous nobility, that pull of the reins and dig of the heels, which stamp a "majó" inimitably. Here there is only the profile, the outline of these dances and not their essential elements.

But above all, there is not the necessary orchestral balance. This scoring is elementary and heavy. It lacks sensitiveness and elasticity. An Argentine would be shocked by it. In this style our Spaniards of the Casino de Paris, the Moulin Rouge, the Folies Bergères or the Palace, have given to works which, being old, have lost nothing of their worth and beauty.

It becomes increasingly difficult, as the seasons pass into the limbo of history, to discover symphonies which shall prove to be good as well as new. Mr. Stock was able to present his patrons with two, respectively by Szostakowicz and Leo Sowerby. The former's work, one of the saner products of Russia's modernism, made an excellent impression and would be well worth playing again. Mr. Sowerby's symphony lacked a convincing first movement, but the worth of the remaining two justified the high esteem in which their composer's talent is held.

Frederick Stock joined the little group of local composers who were given a hearing during the season by producing a new concerto for violin and cello. The literature for that instrument has been greatly enriched by the work which was performed with astonishing virtuosity by Alfred Wallenstein, but it is doubtful if many of Mr. Wallenstein's colleagues will find sufficient courage—or the necessary technique—to grapple with a concerto whose difficulties are as formidable as those set forth by Mr. Stock.

Two composer-conductors made their appearance with the orchestra. Arthur Honegger was given a generous inning with an entire concert devoted to his works, and Ottorino Respighi offered himself as a pianist as well as a conductor and composer. The French master presented five pieces new to audiences here—works which increased the respect which had been evoked by his "Pavane" (231), his "Pastorale d'été" and "Histoires Violentes." Respighi, who became a pianist for the purpose of his American tour, performed his Tocata, which failed to sweep the listeners into any joyous raptures, and conducted his suite, "The Bird," a diverting jeu d'esprit, and his suite, "Church Windows."

The modernists made no great demonstration of their art. Casella's two concertos, respectively for organ and violin, left no ardent inclination to hear them a second time. Ferrou's "Poules" was empty and meaningless, but a suite by Kodály—"Hary János"—was stimulating to the ear. Amadeus's "Christmas Rhapsody" for organ and Blom's "Rondo Arlecchinesco" made no particular impression, for apparently the musicians who set down the notes upon their scores had nothing of worth to say.

Stock's prize composition, "America," which Mr. Stock performed twice, seemed more important. Its author attempted a synthesis in

Chicago Orchestra's Season

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—To the exultant music of the finale to Wagner's "Die Meistersinger" the Chicago Symphony Orchestra brought its thirty-eighth season to an end April 20. To assist the organization in the interpretation of the work, and of the closing movement, of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony, the services of the Chicago Singers and of five solo artists—Anna Burnmeister, Nevada van der Veer, Eugene Dressler, Fred Wise and Herbert Gould—were enlisted.

The Orchestral Association and Mr. Stock have good reason to feel well satisfied with the artistic results which have accrued to the season. The playing has been distinguished for notable excellence, and it is many of the novelties have lacked the flame of inspiration, there have remained as solace the noble and fervid readings which the conductor and his men have given to works which, being old, have lost nothing of their worth and beauty.

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sound of the national history and accomplished with considerable success what in less skillful hands would have been nothing but a pot-pourri of English, Negro, Indian and other tunes. Mr. Bloch, however, took too seriously the banal hymn which, coming at the end of his composition, he proposed to supercede the national anthem of the United States.

So far as popular success is concerned the outstanding soloist of the season has been Vladimir Horowitz. Mr. Ganz accomplished a noble reading of Beethoven's "Emperor" Concerto and brilliant contributions were made to the season's pianism by Rosa Linda, Andrée Vaurabourg (otherwise Mme. Arthur Honegger), Alexander Brailowsky and Yolanda Merb. The violinists—Jacques Gordon, Mischa Elman, Joseph Szigeti, Leon Sametini and Jelly d'Arányi—well deserved the approval which was given to them and, in addition to the vocalists who were mentioned at the beginning of this review, Claire Dux and Gertrude Kappel lent beauty respectively to two programs. F. B.

Ruth Colman's Impressions of India and Palestine

Those who have been watching Ruth E. Colman's steady and solid development as a painter for five years past were confident that her originality, imagination, humor and thoroughness would one day bloom into free expression. Yet they could hardly have been prepared for the remarkable new phase of her art which has resulted from her sojourn in India and Palestine.

From those countries she has brought back impressions in water color, on view until May 4 at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, Copley Square, Boston, that have an individuality and an authenticity which one might expect to find only in an artist schooled in the traditions of Japanese print making, or an inheritor of the style of the Persian miniature.

Yet Miss Colman's pictures belong to neither of these schools of art, any more than they derive from Bakst's decorative designs. She has made no serious study of any of these schools of painting. Rather it is that she has attained through a long course of self-development as an artist, and intelligent study under American and French masters, a personal grasp of the fundamentals of expression in line, form and color.

Attaining this grasp, she has been able to make large use of an innate vision, of that sense of beauty that is first of all in the eye of the beholder. "Indian Entertainers" is a typical work with lively indication of movement in the use of the values of repetition with variation, in the treatment of the banks of spectators as cascading masses made up of many decorative points that fit in with the whole effect. There is recurrence, but not duplication, in the many curving notes of color in the costume patterns. The dark faces of the natives make one think, oddly enough, of musical notation. This thought comes to one even more strongly in the presence of "Fantasy," with its humorous decorative use of the thin legs of beggars as if they were notes in a scale of sounds as well as hues and movement.

In all these pictures she uses color with audacity and sureness. However subtle her tonalities, one is confident that she uses her knowledge as well as her emotions in balancing her contrasts and complementaries. In "Market Women of Jerusalem," a sort of garland of peasants, Miss Colman's humor creeps in with the black silhouette of the goat. A full burst of laughter is expressed in "A

Donkey Will Have His Own Way," with the beast's eye gleaming sardonically as he poles on the edge of a precipice, waiting to see if the philosopher on his back will give one little tremor. That gentleman calmly contemplates the abyss, ruminating doubtless on the inherent timelessness of time, and allows the animal to have his little jest. In "Shepherd Boy of Palestine" we see at its fullest Miss Colman's feeling for pathos in her treatment of the youth's cloak. Manifest in this picture, and in "Nazareth Woman at Virgin's Well" is her instinctive discovery of the rhythms of beauty in nature, and her interpretation of them for the delight of those who view her pictures. E. C. S.

Request Program for Reiner's "Au Revoir"

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CINCINNATI—The final pair of concerts of the current season of the Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra was presented on April 19 and 20. Fritz Reiner conducted. The program was made up of numbers requested by symphony patrons. From more than 300 requests the conductor selected the five numbers which received the highest preferential ballot. They were: "Tocata and Fugue No. 1," C major, by Bach, orchestrated by Leo Weiner; "The Afternoon of a Faun," by Debussy; the Sibelius rhapsody, "Finlandia"; Strauss's "Don Juan," and the overture to "Die Meistersinger."

Manifestly, the conductor was fortunate in being given such materials from which to construct a program. An emotional unity pervades them, and in their juxtaposition each is revealed to advantage. This, however, is not entirely a fortuitous chance, since it is natural that the public should wish that Reiner make his final appearance of the season in compositions which are best suited to his talents. It has become more and more apparent each season in Cincinnati that Reiner is at his best in the scores of Bach, Strauss, and Wagner. His fine emphasis upon rhythm, coupled with a profound dramatic sense, make him an unusually gifted interpreter of these composers.

The Toccata and Fugue of Bach is more than a transcription. Leo Weiner has made a gallant effort to master musical ideas; but we believed Reiner to possess real mastery in the handling of musical material. In the meantime, Reiger has found many supporters; or rather, the supporters of Reiger have joined in an association resolved to make him famous. But, alas, Reiger is not to be revived, however great affinity there may be between some composers of our day and one who delighted in complicated contrapuntal textures.

When I heard Reiger's Violin Concerto, played by Florizel von Reuter under Franz von Hoesslin as conductor, I simply did not understand why once, in not very distant times, the musical world had been so enamored about him. His concerto annoys the hearer by music-making without any visible or audible aim. It is like a mechanism working under the hands of a composer who has

Decline of the Scriabin School

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

IT WOULD be difficult to decide who is the most modern among Russian composers. But there is no doubt that Scriabin, the outspoken post-romanticist, has gone out of fashion. For some young Russian composers, he is, strangely enough, still in fashion. Take, for instance, Schirinsky, whose sonata for violin and piano we heard recently. To tell the truth, the name was quite new to me, but the music was much less so. It followed the tracks of Scriabin with a faithfulness worthy of a better cause.

It is hard to believe that Scriabin, about 20 years after his passing, finds among the youth of his country so many adherents. Most probably it is the very human side of his work that causes this. Besides, his pianistic work, which is so rich in color, has something attractive. On the other hand, he must not doubt disappear at the same rate as Wagner and Liszt do, only a little more rapidly, because, taken as a whole, he remains much behind them. Some airs by Miskowsky, very impressively sung by Nina Karius, had the Russian favor. They were like musical epigrams, very concentrated and very moving.

Passing to another class of Russian composers, we notice the great influence exercised on them by the French atmosphere. In their own country they apparently are fully imbued with the post-romantic atmosphere, but Paris makes them less sentimental and more critical. Nicolas Nabokoff is one of them. His principal virtue is his vitality. So he is more interesting in allegro movements than in lyrical sections. It would be too much to say that Nabokoff has found a style of his own; he is very far from it. There is too much noise without reason in his music. He has not yet reached that original simplicity which would be the best proof of his talent.

Max Reger
What about Max Reger? Now and then we hear again a work of this composer who 20 years ago deeply offended us by a certain inability to master musical ideas; but we believed Reger to possess real mastery in the handling of musical material. In the meantime, Reiger has found many supporters; or rather, the supporters of Reiger have joined in an association resolved to make him famous. But, alas, Reiger is not to be revived, however great affinity there may be between some composers of our day and one who delighted in complicated contrapuntal textures.

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many talents, but not the least trace of self-criticism.

Three artists have made their appearance, or rather reappearance, in the concert hall. The first was Ossip Gabrilowitsch, whom we heard first as a pianist, and who will, at a later term, conduct the Philharmonic Orchestra. He played first under Purcell-wanger the Brahms 3rd Concerto. It need hardly be said that the artistic co-operation of two such musicians, their mutual understanding with regard to the proportion of the orchestral to the soloist's part, and the full technical mastery of the two artists could not but give wonderful results. It was the most refined and at the same time most effective performance of this concerto imaginable.

Secondly, Gabrilowitsch played under Bruno Walter and with him. This was not only interesting, but simply thrilling. They joined in the performance of the E flat major Concerto for two pianos with orchestra, by Mozart. Strangely enough, Bruno Walter, who through his great activity as concert and operatic conductor has given up the practice of piano playing, was not only quite at the level of his task on the keyboard, but found time enough to conduct the orchestra, so that an ideal rendering of the work was attained. Just before, Gabrilowitsch had tinged with romanticism Mozart's D minor Concerto.

Wilhelm Backhaus
Of quite another stamp is Wilhelm Backhaus, who, playing with the orchestra as well as in a recital, scored a great triumph. What strikes one after hearing so many recitals, is the perfect calm with which the most complicated problems of virtuosity are solved by Backhaus. I hardly know of any other pianist able to make the most difficult appear the most natural. How many times have we heard Brahms's Paganini Variations performed, and in how many different ways! What Backhaus does with them is the most astonishing thing, because the performance is not in the least over-refined. And the keyboard, under his fingers, gives a sonority especially fit for large concert halls. Here we find a sort of orchestral color.

The musical world, which had appreciated Louis Gruenberg as a great baritone, last year received the news that he had passed into the guild of tenors. One was ready to applaud his enterprise, and it could not be denied that as José in "Carmen" Gruenberg was equal, as far as singing was concerned, to the best representatives of this part. But nature took its revenge. It did not suffer the natural range of his voice to be violated. But happily, the great artist has lost nothing of his vocal baritone power by his experiments. And when he gave his recital, his mastery was so striking that he scored an extraordinary success. It is particularly in the interpretation of old English songs that he excels. In this genre he finds hardly his like.

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Eight Veterans on Kansas State Nine

**Shown Hitting Up to
1928 Form**

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

lettermen back from the championship baseball nine of the old Missouri Valley Conference, Coach C. W. Corsaut's Kansas State Agricultural College nine starts the "Big Six" season with fairly bright prospects.

"Theoretically, we should be able to finish first or second in the Conference without much trouble, but so far that is all that is to be hoped for."

says, "I've been having trouble finding a satisfactory first baseman, and second base has also troubled me quite a bit."

Corsaut has shrouded H. W. Towler '30, a letterman at second base, over to first base. Towler is a right-handed bather '31 on second. After a bad start Forsberg has developed rapidly, and is now hitting first, although his batting is fairly well, but at he has been having difficulty.

Captain in Right Field

Other veterans on the squad beside Towler are M. M. Evans '30, second base; T. M. Evans '30, shortstop; R. H. McCollum '30, left fielder and Capt. K. M. C. Evans '30, right fielder. Also on the '30. A. H. Ferman '30 and T. E. Doyle '30, are the veteran pitchers.

Alex Nigro '31, is playing center field. He is a right-handed pitcher '31, seems to have earned a regular catching assignment. Nigro may do well as a pitcher later in the season.

H. J. Barry '30, seems to be a real pitching find. He is playing his first year, and has been attending McPherson College for two years.

Doyle, Freeman and Barre probably will be the first to get assignments this year, with Gilbert as reliever pitcher. Doyle is a left-hander, and will pitch the games late in season. N. A. Durand '29 is a right-handed pitcher. Alsbach '29 and F. R. Brandenburg '31, are other pitching candidates.

Meissinger Leading Catcher

C. Combs '29 and J. E. Irwin '31 and L. H. Hadley '31 are competing with Meissinger for the catcher's job, but Meissinger seems to have a little better chance of getting the job than the other three.

J. E. Irwin '31 and P. L. Gardner '31 may each get a tryout on first base should the need arise. They are not in the position. Both are rangy and good hitters, but lack experience.

There are two promising second basemen. W. R. Chalmers '31 is Evans' understudy at shortstop, and Sam Sanders '31 is second man to Nash at third base and to D. E. Price '31 are expected to get into several games in the outfield.

Evans at Shortstop

Evans, the shortstop, and Nash at third should prove two of the best men in the conference in their positions. Nash fields exceptionally well

The outfield McCollum, Nigro, and Ward form a dangerous hitting combination and have the necessary speed, judgment and power to make Nigro has proved himself valuable at critical moments in the games played thus far, driving in three runs in the first inning of the game knocking a home run and a triple against the University of Kansas.

The K. S. A. C. team opened the season with a 4-0 victory over the 2 to St. Mary's, and followed with an 8-to-6 victory and a 7-to-6 loss against the University of Kansas at the University of Kansas Western Conference and Wisconsin at the Western Conference will be met during the season. The rest of the schedule:

May 3 and 4—Nebraska at Lincoln; 1

and 11—Iowa State at Manhattan; 15 and 16—Oklahoma at Manhattan; 17 and 18—Nebraska at Manhattan; 28 and 29—Kansas at Manhattan.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Purdue 4, Chicago 1.
Northwestern 3, Illinois 1.
Amherst 6, Harvard 2.
Yale 5, Boston University 0.
Tufts 5, Bates 1.
Providence 14, Norwich 1.
Lafayette 6, West Point 4.
New York University 6, Stevens 4.
Princeton 3, Princeton Cross 1.
Columbia 6, Mopettan 1.

Cornell 4, St. Bonaventure 3.
Lehigh 7, Haverford 0.
Western Maryland 8, Annapolis 1.
William and Mary 19, Virginia 3.
Wesleyan 16, Lowell Tech 5.

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One Minute Biographies.



Who: MARY STUART (Queen of Scots).

Where: Scotland.

When: Sixteenth century.

Why Famous: Queen of Scotland from babyhood and for a short period Queen of France; mother of King James VI of Scotland and I of England; a woman whose story has fascinated and baffled historians. As a child, she was betrothed to the Dauphin of France and taken to the French court to be educated. Ten years later she was married, but the Dauphin scarcely survived his coronation. So Mary Stuart, still beautiful and carefree, returned to a tempestuous career in her native Scotland.

Just as Mary's union with the heir of Philip II of Spain was rumored, she impulsively married her cousin, Lord Darnley, which event marked the beginning of a series of tragic mistakes. Darnley, becoming enmeshed in a plot against Rizzio, the Queen's Italian favorite, murdered him at Holyrood Palace. Mary seemed reconciled with Darnley, then one night in 1567 Darnley's house was blown up with Darnley inside, and Mary was so reckless as to marry almost at once the Earl of Bothwell, Darnley's murderer. The Scottish nobles turned against her, forcing Mary's abdication. For a time she remained in prison scheming her escape, then she betrayed herself and her cause directly into her enemies' hands, by throwing herself upon the mercy of Queen Elizabeth. In the end, of course, came Mary's execution by order of her royal cousin, Elizabeth of England.

This, briefly, was Mary's personal and outward career, but underneath lay a deeper significance. For Mary's cause was the cause of Roman Catholicism; behind her stood the Roman Catholic powers of Europe desiring to see England reject her Protestantism. Volumes have been written to discuss Mary's motives and acts and affections; to what degree she was herself guilty, to what degree merely a pawn; whether or not she did conspire at the murder of Darnley and in a plot to remove Elizabeth from her throne. Mary Stuart is likely to remain one of the most provocative women in history.

THE MONITOR READER

These Questions Are Based on Material in the Last Issue. They Are Answered in Another Column in This Issue.

1. How does Lloyd George propose to solve Britain's unemployment problem?—News Section..... 20

2. How will the Republic of Poland celebrate its tenth anniversary?—News Section..... 20

3. What is the root meaning of ambiguous?—Word a Day..... 20

4. What family of seven brothers have become leaders in the automobile industry?—News Section..... 20

5. What marked change has come about in the materials used by the Presidents' wives for their costumes?—Fashions Page..... 20

Grade Yourself

What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Prerogative

The unquestionable right of asking first for any place or power might be called a prerogative, as the Latin word, "præ," before, and "rogare," to ask, indicate. But by usage the word seems to limit itself to the right of a superior to exercise a special privilege.

We speak of the prerogative enjoyed by the Crown in cases of bankruptcy, when it is expected to pay itself first and entirely, and the prerogative of a father to require obedience from his children. It will thus be seen how closely connected are prerogatives and "privileges"; the one is, however, bestowed by birth or standing, the other by personal whim and may be withdrawn at any time.

Figuratively, and characteristic of a person or class is called a prerogative. It has also definite special legal significances.

Prærogative is accented on the second syllable. Sound eas in great, o as in odd, e as in sofa, f as in till.

"He owes his high prerogatives to none."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

Brevities

Recheater Democrat and Chronicle: A thousand cubic feet of Missouri River water has been found to contain 14.7 cubic feet of sand. Maybe they washed spinach in it.

Des Moines Register: Maybe Mr. Coolidge had reference to lead pencils when he said he intended to do some whitening after retiring to private life.

Winston-Salem Journal: The Laverne household is a lot more interested in a radio log than its family tree.

(Continued from The Young Folks' Page)

that town of about 2500 inhabitants. It is situated where the National Old Trails and the Chicago to Cairo road cross. Since it snowed last night, the whole town is very pretty. The snow was damp and clung to the trees and bushes making everything look just like a picture.

We have

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, APRIL 25, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

A New Voice at Geneva

WHEN the political Cassandras openly predicted that the present session of the Preparatory Disarmament Commission was foredoomed to failure, they overlooked the fact that the new Chief Executive of the United States would probably choose that same session as a convenient moment for some clear pronouncement on his peace policy. Mr. Hoover was not likely to let slip so favorable an opportunity of indicating the position he intends to take in world affairs, and those who expected the futility and helplessness which characterized the discussion during the first few days to continue throughout the session have seriously misread the signs of the times.

The position of the United States in regard to disarmament was sufficiently delicate to have seriously embarrassed a statesman of smaller stature. The overwhelming success of the only partially understood Kellogg pact had been followed by the prompt enactment of the new cruiser program, and the world was left to reconcile the two demarches as best it might. But President Hoover, in setting the key for his future policy, could not afford to continue this ambiguous position. His choice lay between throwing his weight behind some practical scheme of progressive disarmament, if such could be found—leaving the Kellogg renunciation of war pact to find concrete expression as best it could as time went on—and taking his stand by the pact in the hope of bringing Europe into line with the policy. The former meant plunging back into the interminable wrangles about security margins and the turning of so-called disarmament conferences into a means of bidding for the maximum quota in the reduction scheme. The latter meant hitching the policy to a more or less indeterminate ideal, which offered the more glorious prospects, but involved a measure of enlightened statesmanship and an insight into the meaning of the new era which, with a few exceptions, national leaders have not yet been able to show.

President Hoover unhesitatingly selected the latter. His spokesman at Geneva, Hugh S. Gibson, informed his fellow delegates in outright challenging terms that the Kellogg pact was intended to be the basis of future disarmament agreements; that disarmament should be by all-round reduction, not by limitation, and that discussion should be raised above all the futile wrangles and deadlocks of the past years to a new plane, based on universal friendship. Methods were of secondary importance; details did not matter, so long as the new basis of understanding was put in operation.

It is true that details must be worked over some time. Tonnage must be apportioned or some other basis for reduction must be arrived at—and Mr. Gibson's speech is not without concrete proposals in this direction. But there is all the difference in the world between reducing with the expectation that the armaments will be called upon, and reducing with the expectation that the armaments will not be used. Britain is said to have already abandoned her differences with the United States over the cruiser issue. It is an example that will spread far.

If President Hoover's peace policy required statesmanship of an unusually courageous quality, challenging as it did the almost universal criticism from political realists of the Old World, that it is too idealistic for translation into political practice, justification has not been slow in coming. It is the same order of justification that supported President Coolidge and Mr. Kellogg in the peace pact and carried that instrument through to a swift conclusion. The instantaneous acclaim of public opinion in all countries is a force that sweeps the wrangles of politicians out of the path of progress. That force has already made itself felt unmistakably in support of the terms of Mr. Gibson's speech at Geneva. The political powers that set themselves against that force can be safely ignored.

President Hoover has set out to show that the great ideals must lead and practical politics must adapt themselves to them as best they can. The world appears ready to sustain him in his claim.

A Remarkable Conversion

OWING to his advanced views and the forceful language in which he usually expresses those views, A. J. Cook, the energetic secretary of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, sometimes referred to as the "Emperor," has earned for himself the name of a Communist. But a change has come "o'er the spirit of his dream." That he would ever be heard publicly paying a heartfelt tribute to the royal family, or to any member of it, would have been considered as millennial an event as the consoling of the wolf and the lamb. But as a matter of fact, that is exactly what has happened.

To be precise: A few days ago at a Mansion House luncheon given by the Lord Mayor of London to all the leaders who had assisted in the relief fund for the distressed miners, among others present were the Prince of Wales and Mr. Cook. In the course of a speech the miners' secretary, in paying a remarkable tribute to the Prince, said that his action in helping to relieve the sufferers had brought the throne very near the people. Turning directly to the Prince, Mr. Cook used these words:

You, sir, have done a marvelous thing. Never was I so impressed as by your speech on Christmas night. I was with two Communist friends, and when your name

was announced to speak on behalf of the miners' fund, they undoubtedly scoffed, but they listened to what you had to say, and when you had finished, with tears in their eyes, they put their hands in their pockets and gave what money they had to the fund. It was a wonderful appeal you made that night.

Later, in the course of an interview, Mr. Cook said that his republicanism had been destroyed—or at best he was now only a lukewarm Communist—and that the Prince of Wales was responsible for his change of heart. Strange words, indeed, to come from the lips of one who had hitherto been regarded as among the reddest of the Reds.

The Proposed Nicaragua Canal

THE Panama Canal has become such an integral part of American shipping convenience that relatively few persons stop to realize how short a time it has been an accomplished fact and how long a time a canal to avoid the long trip round the coast of South America was in contemplation. More than this, fewer still probably know offhand that it was only political and international developments, and not geographical considerations, which decided that the canal joining the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans should be cut through Panama and not through Nicaragua, although the route through the latter country had really more to recommend it than had the route that was finally decided upon. Indeed, the report of the Isthmian Commission, which was presented to the Congress of the United States in 1901, and which, by the way, is still looked upon as authoritative and as furnishing the most careful survey of the entire canal situation made to date, was unqualifiedly in favor of the Nicaraguan route, which was declared to be more feasible and more practicable than the Panama route.

Perhaps one of the most striking points in connection with this interoceanic waterway question is the fact that the building of the Panama Canal has produced in one respect the very opposite result from that which was expected. It was believed by many that the completion of the canal in 1913 would settle once and for all the question of a connecting link between the two oceans. Instead, its unprecedented success has been the one factor more than any other which has made the building of a second canal almost a foregone conclusion.

Notwithstanding these facts, the task which Maj.-Gen. Edgar Jadwin, chief of army engineers, has undertaken as a result of the vote by the last Congress of \$150,000 for this purpose, namely, to survey the route for a Nicaraguan canal, is no small one. Within two years he must have his report ready for submission by President Hoover to Congress—a report that will cover the location, feasibility and approximate cost of an engineering feat which will range itself in the forefront of the greatest accomplishments of its nature of the present day.

There are, of course, many issues of far-reaching international importance which must receive their answers before the canal can become an actuality; and because of this it is well that there will not be an outstanding need for such a canal for ten or fifteen years at least. In this day of vast expenditures the fact that the cost of the undertaking is estimated as approximately \$1,000,000,000 does not carry the same meaning that it would have at the beginning of the century. Nevertheless, such a sum cannot be spent without adequate preparation and the assurance that its expenditure is really justified. That with the practical consideration of this additional interoceanic canal a step is being taken at this time in the direction of larger international expansion is, however, unquestionable.

How Clean Is a Clean Street?

A COMMITTEE called recently upon certain New York officials and asked that something be done about the streets. They are not, the committee insisted, as clean as they used to be. The officials replied, quite politely, that the streets were cleaner than ever.

"But they're not," the citizens protested. "Oh, indeed they are!" said the officials. Then someone asked: "Just how clean is a clean street?"

No one knew the answer, so the committee packed up its opinions, shook hands with the officials and went home.

The problem has recurred at intervals since 1696 when the first attempt was made in New York to hire a "municipal housewife," instead of leaving the care of the streets to the individual householders. The project would have cost \$150 a year, and the ordinance failed because that was considered too much money.

Cities are now spending millions annually for street cleaning, but they utilize virtually the same "broom and dustpan" methods that have been in vogue for years. Water supply, sewerage and sanitation have been placed upon an engineering basis. In an attempt to clear the atmosphere physicists have even weighed the dust clouds in the air. But street cleaning continues largely by rule of thumb.

The problem needs to be approached from the standpoint of what causes the dirt as well as of finding ways to remove it. From such a point of view it involves much more than the casual litter which must be cleared away. It embraces the study of refuse disposal, ash removal, trucking, building construction, smoke control and many allied problems which are distinctly of an engineering character.

Many of these latter are due to the increasing congestion. Meanwhile the standards are rising so that what might have passed for a clean street a few decades ago is not considered a clean street today. Obviously there is a job waiting for the street-cleaning engineer.

Unemployment in Newfoundland

APPOINTMENT by the Government of Newfoundland of a commission to study the question of unemployment, and to suggest remedial legislation, acquaints the outside world with the fact that this ancient British colony has, as have so many others of the earth's regions, an idle population for whom no work can apparently be found. By the proverbial visitor from Mars, who is always assumed to be wondering how the Earthlings manage to get along with their peculiar notions of property rights and private capital, it was doubtless recorded on his return to his own planet that the Earth people

were so efficient and industrious that they produced far more than they could consume, and that in consequence many of those who wished to work at making things were unable to find employment. He would be told by Earthlings whom he met that, while favorable physical conditions of climate, soil, fertility, natural mineral and forest resources, all contributed to making the support of large populations possible, it had been found that even in the most prosperous countries there were always some for whom no opportunity to work was seemingly available.

If the case of Newfoundland differs from that of such densely populated lands as Great Britain, Holland, Germany or Italy, in that its total population is very small in proportion to its area, the situation for which a remedy is sought must to a large extent be due to peculiar natural conditions. Although settled for some 300 years, the island has made little progress in the direction of manufacturing industries, outside of lumbering and paper making. Fishing, including the seal catch, remains the chief industry, but the fishing season is comparatively short, and the men engaged in it find little or nothing to do during the rest of the year. With the exception of the great iron ore deposits at Wabana, the mineral resources so far developed are small, but it is believed that further research may result in the discovery of available minerals.

By far the greater part of the island's surface either is rocky or consists of swamp and barren lands, unsuitable for agriculture, which flourishes only to a small extent. The present supply of lumber comes from a limited area, which might be greatly increased by judicious tree planting. Development of new markets for fish, and government aid in forming co-operative fishing groups, will be among the subjects discussed by the commission.

Shaking Hands 1700 Times

CONSIDERING how many persons shake hands with the President of the United States—1700 one after another on a recent occasion—the distinction seems rather attenuated. It does not appear that the individual handshaker, returning home, is thereafter held in higher honor in his own community. In a short time at most his distinction is forgotten by his neighbors unless he occasionally mentions it, and in that case they will soon wish he would forget it himself. Nor is he remembered even for a short time by the President. Neither is to the other the "false friend," to whom the poet Hood referred in a poem, but each could truthfully say:

Our hands have met, but not our hearts:
Our hands will never meet again.

It may even be hazarded that if a President insisted on shaking hands 1700 times in succession with a citizen the citizen would heartily wish he would stop long before the count was completed. The first reception of citizens by a President of the United States, as report comes down, was conducted without handshaking. President George Washington recorded in his diary for Jan. 1, 1790, that various public officials "and all the respectable citizens" came between the hours of twelve and three to pay him the compliments of the season. The President bowed to the citizen; the citizen bowed to the President.

It has been somewhere said that the practice of handshaking originated at a time when two gentlemen took off steel gloves and clasped their strong right hands to show that neither had any immediately hostile intention. The idea seems plausible. Its extension to make the shake a symbol of cordial greeting between social equals would be perfectly natural. But conditions have changed since members of the electorate began shaking hands with the President as a happy incident of a visit to Washington. There are many more handshakers. It has been evident of recent years that as the distinction lessens with the number of the distinguished the demand increases on the time and strength of a President. A Washington correspondent estimates that the time of the handshake is "scarcely more than two seconds," yet so many are the handshakers that the President may find his hand seriously incapacitated for the more important function of signing public documents. The rumor that some effort is to be made to lessen the total handshaking that has become part of the presidential office is not surprising.

There is a good deal to be said for that first public reception, at which the President bowed to the citizen and the citizen bowed to the President.

A Pen Prick Against the Sword

... it is not a great matter how long men refuse to believe the advent of peace: war is on its last legs; and a universal peace is as sure as is the prevalence of civilization over barbarism, of liberal government over feudal forms. The question for us is only HOW SOON. Essay on War: Emerson

Editorial Notes

According to the findings of James E. Boyce, professor of rural economy at Cornell University, milk is the most valuable product of the American farm. It may come as somewhat of a surprise to those who have generally believed corn to be the premier crop of this country, to learn that the value of corn per capita of population is but 63 per cent of that of milk. Professor Boyce lists the seven leading farm crops of the United States in the order of their value as milk, corn, hogs, cotton, hay, poultry, wheat.

An advertiser of shelled pecans tells his readers in parentheses that they are pecans without shells. On second thought the explanation doesn't seem so odd after all. A shingled roof isn't a roof without shingles.

Manchester, Eng., now has the longest railroad platform in Europe. It lacks but a few hundred feet of spanning half a mile. Think of a belated commuter chasing the 8:15 along that runway.

The city of Santiago, Chile, in providing a Children's Theater to insure wholesome entertainment for its youth, is establishing something which truly merits the name "playhouse."

Who is more imaginative—the seed catalogue artist or the "watchfully waiting" gardener?

Back to New York

By COLLINSON OWEN

SO TO New York—back to the great metropolis of a continent. And I was going to it now as one who knew it slightly. As one, moreover, who had spent some months running round the United States, which doesn't happen to every visitor. I should be a rather more knowledgeable American arriving now at the cathedral-like Pennsylvania Railroad station than the one who had originally disembarked at a pier in the Hudson River. Not likely to be so intimidated by noise or dubious looking taxi drivers or soaring skyscrapers.

So through a winter landscape and across a frozen Delaware—though not quite so frozen as is shown in the famous picture of Washington crossing it—and through New Jersey and under the river into New York, where a red-capped colored porter gathered up the various effects of one who was becoming tired of living in his trunk. It would be nice to settle down in New York for a month, and not have to bother about trains any more, and to know that some day one would merely have to take a taxi to a steamer, with Southampton as the next item of interest in the landscape. Journey's end—almost.

And in that moment of arrival in New York it was astonishing how near England felt. It seemed to me that it was just the other side of a ferry, that all that separated England and the United States, after all, was the mere price of a steamer ticket. This was due, no doubt, to the effect of having wandered about in California and other places far off. But it was surprising for how long this feeling persisted; for how long I felt that with only a steamer trip in between—a nice comfortable steamer trip, with dance bands and a swimming pool mixed up in it—it was perfectly absurd that New York and London should not know each other as New York knows Brooklyn or London knows Brighton.

Forgetting for the time being that people pass their whole lives in London without ever going to Brighton. Forgetting, moreover, that people pass their whole lives in New York without ever going to Brooklyn.

However, for the moment it was a very pleasurable feeling. London was just over the way. Hollywood was 1,000,000 miles away.

I went to the hotel to which I had been recommended when I was in Washington, and didn't like it. A big hotel, a blatant hotel, inhabited by people who didn't appeal to me. It was a Saturday evening, and the place was full of reunions and revels and dances, from the great dining room on the ground floor to the roof garden on the thirtieth. Not that I object to such things. But I didn't like these droves of young men in squat derby hats and coon-skin coats.

Next day, in the peace of Sunday morning, I quietly but firmly set out to find another hotel. I boarded a Fifth Avenue bus, and sat down next to the only woman I knew in New York! These things really do happen. Moreover, she bore a title, so that it was all the nicer, and all the more surprising, to find her in a bus. . . . And yet Americans say that we English are not democratic! She carried me away at once to a prelude party, where I found various people who knew people I had met in Hollywood.

Here, also, I met a New Yorker who informed me that he had hardly ever seen a sadder sight than the faces of the myriad workmen as they left one of the greatest motorcar factories in the world, where each man had been engaged on some small, simple mechanical task hour after hour and every day, and so on forever. Also of another great and famous factory—no of motorcars this time—where for greater celerity and efficiency everybody, from the highest employee down to the lowest, ran about on roller skates, with slow tracks for those who were only in a normal hurry and speed tracks for those in a desperate hurry. And he did not seem to think that these things made for an ideal existence. It is my shrewd belief that he is not the only American who thinks in the same way.

Later I found my hotel. "As close to the ground as possible," I said, feeling that a man who was so near to his steamer home ought to have done with express elevators. They told me they could only manage it on the sixteenth. And as this hotel is situated in the only square in New York that still looks a bit like a London square, and was quite a long way from the bright lights and the high lights of Broadway, the sixteenth it had to be.

And so, after circling the United States, back to my point of starting, and the inevitable comparison of my present impressions with that moment when I first made the acquaintance of New York; that far-off moment when the warning voice of well-meaning Americans was in my ear: "Don't think that New York is America."

How right they were. Since then I had seen the vastness of Chicago, with what even a slightly jealous European eye must describe as its grandeur. I had seen the picturesqueness of San Francisco on its splendid bay, a sort of smaller New York containing a much nicer-looking population. I had breathed the languor of Los Angeles, had sampled the special flavors of Boston and New Orleans, and had seen many other cities and things. . . . How ridiculous to think that "New York is America."

And yet in many ways how true. Once back in New York I realized how utterly this was the metropolis of the whole country, and how its influence penetrates every other city, and even the remotest small towns. The very thought of Broadway, the Main Street of all America,

thrills millions who are scattered far and wide, most of whom will never see it. In vast regions there are myriads of people to whom a trip to Chicago is life's greatest adventure; other regions, less vast, where Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco or New Orleans symbolize all the fascinations of the "big city." But New York is this for the whole continent. Everybody wants to go to Manhattan, to walk down noble Broadway, and bathe in the radiance of its Great White Way.

And when you walk down that Great White Way at night, what do you see?

Something which is bright beyond imagining, so far as electric lights are concerned, but something which is amazingly garish, with a sort of Coney Island atmosphere, and a crowd on the sidewalks which cannot by the most generous stretch of the imagination be regarded as looking like the salt of the earth.

Well, well. Anyhow there is nothing in London half so bright. If what is called "the lure of cities" consists of bright lights, then Broadway has it above all other city streets in the world.

One begins to understand why Americans who do not happen to belong to New York protest to the stranger that it is not an American city. It is the inhabitants to whom they are referring more than the city. Judged by its sky line, indeed, it is the most American thing in all America.

But as regards very large numbers of its population it is still—more than any other place in the United States—Zangwill's "Melting Pot."—and the process of melting has still a very long way to go, perhaps several hundred years.

Strolling along Broadway—or very near it—I turn into that most astonishing of all picture houses, the Roxy.

To say that it has the vastness of a cathedral does not convey enough. American buildings have put this simile out of date. In future, cathedrals will have to depend for their impressiveness not on size, but on quite other attributes, which is perhaps something to worry about so far as the cathedrals are concerned.

I become a tiny unit in the vast audience. Far away below is the stage, a very large stage, but looking quite small. The film part of the program happens to be banal enough. But there is much more besides the pictures, including a number of costume tableaux, beautifully staged, portraying various fairy tales, accompanied by traditional English airs. And looking down on this, as one of some thousands of New Yorkers, it occurred to me how nearly everything that was being seen and heard, costumes and all, derived directly from England or Europe, and were yet as familiar to this American audience as peanuts or ice cream sundaes. And I began to muse deeply on this theme.

Later, leaving the incandescent glare of Broadway behind me, I departed for a club where I was a guest; a place where artists, actors, writers and others met, and where the atmosphere was very much what one finds in London. It was a night devoted to an annual ceremony, now become a tradition; a dinner-jacket night, in what had been an old-fashioned residence—1830 or thereabouts—of many memories. It is not too easy to find this sort of thing in New York.

A buffet, beautifully arrayed, the chatter of men, and about as much American accent, all told, as would fill an egg cup. In short, although 95 per cent of all these men were Americans, it might have been a gathering somewhere off the Strand, which is not intended as a compliment or otherwise, but merely as a statement of fact.

Later in the proceedings somebody sat down at the piano and began to play Gilbert and Sullivan. And instantly the choruses were taken up. Everybody knew them:

That every boy and every girl,
That's boys into this world alive,
Is either a little Liberal,
Or else a little Con-serv-a-tive.

Strange to hear this in New York. Stranger things still were to happen. Some time later another member sat down and played various songs of Kipling's. He knew them all, and so did most of the others. But the outstanding event of the evening, or morning, was his singing of "Route Marchin'" to a setting of his own; a splendid setting, rollicking and inspiring, so that it caught the very tramp of a British regiment marching across dusty India, and he was made to sing it again and again:

We're marchin' on relief over India's coral strand,
Eight hundred fightin' Englishmen, the Colonel and the Band;

which as something that happened in Little Old New York was really very astonishing, and it is impossible to say what keen atavistic emotions these words were arousing in the breasts of men whose connection with England was for the most part very far back.

Like being at home, and in some ways more so. And I could not help reflecting, as the music and the singing continued, that three or four blocks away from this spontaneous English festival I should find myself in the midst of a melting population of "foreigners" who certainly would not be sentimentally moved by any English song whatever and who yet, politically, were just as American as any of these men gathered round the piano.

Which is the sort of fact that an English observer of the United States must very soon notice, and one to which his thought will constantly return.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

By Way of Comparison

CONTRAST would perhaps be a better word than comparison—so great is the difference. We refer to The Christian Science Monitor when placed side by side with the small circle of other newspapers with which we are acquainted.

We have been reading the Monitor about two months. In that length of time we do not recall to have seen one flaming headline. The news of the day is given in sober fashion. Nothing screams. Certainly matters of indifference concern are not blazoned across the page as though they were things of state, national, or international importance. There is balance, proportion, poise. And yet the full news of the world is brought in comprehensive, compact form—the things that really matter.

Crime is not a major item. It is never spectacularly displayed. It presents the news, but does not make heroes of the miscreants. Reading this periodical, you well-nigh forget that such horrible things are so common. It does not tend to make the readers first "endure, then pity, then embrace." The law takes toll of its violators, but this does not seem a supreme concern. Nauseating details are entirely lacking. There is no romance about being electrocuted.

Scandal is never exploited. The privacy of the individual, the sanctity of the domestic circle, is not invaded and paraded. The salacious is not served as though it were a dainty morsel for the public appetite.

Sports are kept in bounds. The heroes of the diamond, the gridiron, the court, the ring, the links, all other varieties, are not promenade as people of much consequence; are not played up as though fit ideals for emulation. They are not pedestaled in print and do not summon obsequiousness from all observers. In its own department such events have place, but even here none of them seems of such towering importance as to demand unusual tribute of space or pageantry.

In all of its news space there is nothing to offend the literary, the aesthetic, or the moral taste—nothing cheap, nothing sensational, nothing coarse, certainly nothing degrading.

Editorially it is superb. It treats an amazing variety of subjects and evinces an amazing scope of knowledge and grasp of events. It resembles a review in its comprehensiveness and treatment. And it is always on the morally constructive side. As to prohibition, it is a strong and continuous champion.

It has no Sunday issue. It does not bring a big bulk of mingled good and evil—with the hurtful preponderating—into our homes on Sunday. It does not violate the sanctity of the day by commandeering a large company of people—with boys in the majority—for Sunday work;

and by intruding into the day set apart for spiritual culture distracting thoughts which militate against the highest soul use of the Sabbath.

There are other features of value; other departments in which the same high standard of excellence obtains. But there are speaking only of the news features.

Propaganda? We suppose so. To advance Christian Science, we suppose, is one prominent purpose of its publication. But this idea is not featured. Except the name of the paper, there is little to exhibit this particular belief. There is one article in each issue in modest thing which seeks to advance this idea. But it does not intrude itself upon the attention. You can find it if you wish. Beyond that, this cult does not figure any more prominently than it does in other periodicals.

For our part we are willing to take its propaganda—though we have no sympathy with Christian Science as a religious faith—or the propaganda of any other like cult, if necessary, to get this kind of newspaper. We are periodically disgusted with the type of journalism to which the public has to submit. Periodically, did we say? Perhaps perpetually would be a better word, since the periods are so frequent that they almost overlap. The cheap, sensational, disproportioned, immodest, salacious, coarse, debauching type of journalism of this day—exploiting the inconsequential, the ugly, the criminal, the deteriorating, the socially, civilly, patriotically, morally, spiritually disintegrating—is nauseous.

Is there no relief? Is there no person or company of persons who are so interested in the public welfare, who so appreciate the power of the daily press, that they will venture and, if necessary, endure financial loss to make possible a paper of this general character of such proportions that it will challenge general attention? We may have such papers in Georgia already, but they are of such modest equipment that they cannot command state-wide attention. We are not suggesting a financial investment; we are pleading for a missionary enterprise. It might be financially profitable (we are not informed concerning The Christian Science Monitor) eventually it not immediately. But that is not the primary impulse. We are pleading for a paper of such excellence as a news medium that its merit will command attention, but also of such superior type that it may not command general support. We are pleading for a paper which does not give the public "what it wants," but what it ought to want—with the hope it may eventually build a public taste that will want what it ought to have.

Here is a large field for the administration of a wise stewardship of the Lord's money. Who will enter it? And how quickly? While they wait, the kingdom suffers.—*Weekend Christian Advocate* (Atlanta, Ga.).